The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9683.—VOL. LIX. THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th May, at Paddington, Mrs. M. B. Bindon, of a son.

On the 26th May, at her parents' residence, Willow Cottage, Ultimo, the wife of Mr. J. F. Broad, of Cundletown, Manning River, of a son.

On the 29th May, at Dubbo, the wife of Robert John Campbell, Esq., Government Surveyor, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Neutral Bay, North Shore, Mrs. Alfred Butcher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd September, 1868, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Bishop of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Smedley, of Old South Head Road, Paddington, to Emma, daughter of Mr. Joseph Norton, of Paddington-street, Paddington.

On the 1st instant, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. F. C. Garnsey, James, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Richards, Richmond, to Elizabeth M., the second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Dargin.

DEATHS.

On the 24th April last, at the Invalid Asylum, Port Macquarie, William Hugh Dickson, aged 26 years, native of Rathfriland, county Down, Ireland.

On the 31st May, at Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, Robert, the second son of John and Janet Philp, in the 13th year of his age. Fifeshire papers please copy.

On the 31st May, at the residence of her father, 478, Kent-street South, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Innes, after a long and painful illness, in the 49th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, at his residence, Balmain, William Jones, the beloved father of A. Jones, grocer, Darling-street, and Mrs. J. Tambery, of Parramatta, aged 61 years.

On the 2nd instant, at her late residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Rebecca, the beloved wife of Thomas Land, aged 53 years.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 165, George-street North, after a long illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. M. Mayers, aged 62 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCA, 1481 tons, 250 horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 17th June, 1869, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 11th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 15th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 20th May, 1869.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passage is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa), re-embarking within three months.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, early.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
TO BROADSOUND AND PIONEER RIVER.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO ROCKINGHAM BAY AND CLEVELAND BAY, via Maryborough and Port Denison.—Egmont, this afternoon, Thursday, at 6. (See special advertisement.)
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday; and to Maryborough direct, twice a week.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 8th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship
EGMONT,
T. G. Wall, commander,
will be dispatched this day, Thursday, at 6 p.m., for
CLEVELAND BAY
and
ROCKINGHAM BAY,
calling at MARYBOROUGH and BOWEN to land and receive passengers.
Immediate application is necessary, as, owing to a telegram received from the Company's Agent at Maryborough to the effect that numbers are waiting at that port to proceed to the Gilbert Diggings, only a limited number of passengers and a proportionate quantity of cargo can be taken here.
N.B.—A New Map of Northern Queensland may be seen at the Company's Office, showing the direct Government main road from Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, to the Gilbert Ranges, the distance being about 183 miles, with several stations, and two post-offices intervening.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on FRIDAY, 4th instant, at 10 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
The regular trader and favourite steamship
HERO,
1000 tons burthen, 300 horse power,
THOMAS LOGAN, commander,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 3 p.m.
Saloon, £12; steerage, £5.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. Hill, free of wharfage.
No fruit taken on board without shipping order.
ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
OMEO,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 7th June, via Bluff and Otago.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO EDEN.—The s.s. YOU YANGS, THIS DAY, the 3rd June, at 12 noon.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
THIS DAY, 3rd June,
calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co's) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return Tickets, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.
Fare: 1s each way; children, 6d. Monthly tickets, 20s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAM to WINDSOR (calling at all the stopping-places on the Hawkesbury).—ALCHYMIST, MONDAY next, at 11 p.m. Fare in future the uniform rate of 10s fore and aft. Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—TO SAIL, TUESDAY, 8th June.—FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship PLANET, A1 at Lloyds', 655 tons register, J. J. Coombes, commander. Superior accommodation.
Saloon according to agreement.
Steerage......................£18.
Apply to Captain COOMBES;
or to YOUNG and LARK;
or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 9 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS. FIFTEEN MILES FOR NINEPENCE.
FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.
PELICAN, 9 a.m., 1, 5; return 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 p.m.
ADELAIDE, 7, 11 a.m., 3 p.m; return, 9, 1, 5 p.m.
PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10.
These favourite steamers call at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE or TARBAN, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO, &c.
Fares—Saloon, 1s; steerage, 9d; children return, 6d only.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail from MELBOURNE. Unavoidably detained till TUESDAY, 8th instant.—The magnificent clipper ship LADY JOCELYN, A1 at Lloyd's, 2138 tons register, Captain G. Jenkins, carrying first, second, and third class passengers, for whom the most superior accommodations will be provided. A liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.
For plans, circulars, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, T. Barnet, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and the greater portion of her wool on board, will sail on 15th June. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and room for a few intermediate. Carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at FLOOD'S Blackwall Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.
This favourite trader will be dispatched on the 30th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WALLACE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONG KONG.—The clipper barque AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, well and favourably known in the China trade, J. Allen, commander, being under charter, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, for which early application is necessary, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 British ship BOMBAY, 1400 tons, Captain T. H. Rickaby, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 12th June. Has most superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The favourite clipper ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES, 1346 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 5th of June. This vessel affords unrivalled accommodation for all classes; the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' attendance is provided, and a most liberal dietary scale.
Immediate application should now be made by intending passengers, as the vessel is fast filling up, to Captain JONES, on board; or
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.
An experienced surgeon will accompany this ship, and a cow will be provided for the benefit of cabin passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The QUEEN OF THE COLONIES being now in the stream, the ship's boat will leave the jetty, Farm Cove, every hour during the day, for the purpose of conveying passengers and those wishing to inspect accommodation to and from the ship free of charge.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

NOTICE.—Passengers for SAN FRANCISCO, by ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES, are at liberty to go on board and remain. The ship is detained until SATURDAY, 5th June, to complete loading of cargo.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American built clipper-ship ROYAL SAXON, 1050 tons, Knight, commander, will be the first ship of the MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS, to leave after the Maud Helen. This favourite ship was built expressly for the passenger traffic, and has large roomy Saloon and well ventilated State Rooms. The Second Cabins are enclosed State Rooms on deck. The Intermediates will be fitted up with every convenience for families. A very liberal scale of provisions supplied, with steward's attendance in each department. This vessel will be dispatched on or about the 1st July.
For particulars of passage apply to H. H. HALL, United States Consul, 21, Bridge-street.
For freight to Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The American clipper ship MAUD HELEN will positively be the first to leave for the above port. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations at Macnamara's Wharf. Immediate application is necessary to secure a passage, as most of the berths are already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street, sole agent for the California Monthly Line of Packets.

HORSES for MADRAS, per FORFARSHIRE.—NOTICE.—Shippers are requested to have their Horses in Sydney on or before the 22nd June, so that descriptions, &c., may be taken. For particulars apply to MARTYN and CO., Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper barque DUC DE MALAKOFF, 580 tons register, A. Simonnot, commander, will sail in about ten days.
For light freight or passage apply to Captain Simonnot, on board, Alger's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—Barque TASSO will tow to sea at noon on FRIDAY. Room for passengers and a few tons of light freight, if sent down to-day to Market Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS.—First vessel for AUCKLAND, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS, to be transhipped per Steamer.—The favourite clipper barque NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, (now hourly expected) will be dispatched 7 days after arrival, full or not full.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER.—The clipper barque A. H. BADGER, J. S. Brounell, commander, will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW, and, being under engagement, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR BAFFLE CREEK direct.—The MYSTERY CLEARS at the Customs on FRIDAY.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKINGHAM BAY direct (NEAREST ROUTE to the GILBERT DIGGINGS).—The clipper brigantine JULIA, Tyrrell, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a limited quantity of freight and passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to
H. W. HARPER, Market Wharf.

SHORTEST ROUTE to the GILBERT GOLD-FIELDS — FOR NORMAN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA. — The fine A1 barque RECONNAISSANCE, 300 tons burthen, Captain Bowman, will be despatched early in June. Early application is necessary to procure passage by this favourite regular trader.
The town of Norman is within 120 miles of the Gilbert, while passengers going to Cleveland or Rockingham Bays will have nearly 600 miles to travel over country without any stores or houses of accommodation.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA GOLD-FIELDS and ALBERT RIVER.—The new clipper schooner GEORGINA GODFREY, S. Godfrey, master, will be dispatched on FRIDAY next.
Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and MACKAY.—The favourite regular trader MARIPOSA, Hurley, commander, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY. Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

RICHMOND RIVER.—THOMAS and HENRY, sails This Day, at noon. Apply on board, Lime-st. Wf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The EUROKA, THIS EVENING. Apply on board, Market Wharf.

DARKWATER CREEK, MACLEAY RIVER.—TITANIA, This Day. T. M'Caffery. Victoria Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER, all parts.—CENTURION. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The P. B. LASS this day, at noon, Victoria Wharf. J. FOLY, Agent.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The COMET, FRIDAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf. JOHN FOLY, Agent.

GERINGONG.—AGENORIA, TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from London.—Captain LEVI will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP PAK WAN, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees. Bills of Lading must be presented at our office and delivery orders obtained before goods can leave the wharf.
CATTELL, te KLOOT, and CO., Agents, 129, Pitt-street.
Captain Shiell will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

SHIP NORTHAMPTON, from London.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—All goods for which entries are not passed by 10 o'clock TO-DAY will be placed in Campbell's Bond under imperfect entry.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

NOTICE to Consignee of 20 tons flour, and 110 bags wheat, shipped by H. Warren, at Adelaide, per Ella Gladstone.—If ENTRIES are not passed at Customs, and freight paid by 12 o'clock, TO-MORROW, it will be cleared and stored at his risk and expense.
2nd June, 1869. J. WALSH.

CHARTER.—Wanted, Vessel conveyance Cedar, Richmond to Melbourne, Good freight. Laidley, Ireland & Co.

CHARTERS for SHANGHAI and HONGKONG.—Wanted, VESSELS to load coals either in SYDNEY or NEWCASTLE.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

SURF BOATS, Whaleboat, Coasters' Boats, and small Skiff, cheap. MACBETH, Sussex-street.

IRON STEAMERS or Sailing VESSELS requiring sighting or painting, taken into dock or on slip, on easy terms.
Iron or Wooden Steamers and Sailing Vessels built to order on the shortest notice.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO., Iron and Wooden Ship Builders, Shipwrights, &c., Waterview Bay Dock and Slip, Balmain.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, and AGENTS.—Having had the Market Wharf thoroughly DREDGED, Vessels can now be berthed, drawing from 22 to 24 feet water.
Also, first-class Storage accommodation at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Lessee.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,
San Francisco, California, U. S.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.
CLOSING TRIP.
SATURDAY, 5th June, 1869.
DINNER at Sans Souci, at 6 o'clock.
Tickets, one guinea each.
Members requiring tickets for themselves and friends are requested to obtain them from the Honorary Secretary, 22, Bridge-street, not later than 4 o'clock on FRIDAY next.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN, FRIDAY next, Temperance Hall, Prince Alfred Band of Hope.

CAMDEN COLLEGE.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Founders and Subscribers will be held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3, to receive the report of the Council, and to transact other necessary business.
J. MULLENS, Hon. Secretary.

SIR JOHN YOUNG TESTIMONIAL.—MEMBERS of the Committee are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at Sir Alfred Stephen's Chambers, on MONDAY next, at 4.30, to close accounts and decide as to placing the Portrait just landed.
CECIL B. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge Germania, No. 955, E.C.—Regular Monthly MEETING: To-Night, 7.30.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—East Sydney Branch, THIS EVENING, at 7.30, in the Schoolroom, Ebenezer Chapel, Riley-street, off South Head Road. Special Business. R. T. M'NEILLY, Secretary.

YORK-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.
Members are informed that next TUESDAY EVENING the usual Monthly DEBATE will take place.
Question—"Has the time arrived to declare our Colonial Seaports free, and collect our revenue by mere direct taxation?" To be opened in the negative.
(Signed) SAM. GEO. WILKINSON.

PRESSWORK.—NOTICE.—The wretched person who started the scandal as to the wages I offer for Pressmen, had better call at my office and explain himself, or I shall take means to find him.
R. BONE, Printer, Phoenix Office, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The advertisement appearing in yesterday's HERALD, stating that J. Meadowcroft and Co. had been instructed to sell by public auction on the premises, Richmond Hotel, corner of Francis and Riley streets, is entirely false, as I have no connection whatever with the auctioneer who sold there.
JAMES MEADOWCROFT, Park-street.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in the above company that the second call of two shillings and sixpence per share (contributing shares) will be due and payable at the City Bank on the 5th June instant.
W. J. WESTON, Manager.

PARCELS, NORTHERN ROAD.—Parcels for SCONE, MURRURUNDI, TAMWORTH, ARMIDALE, and other places in the Northern District, will be booked at COBB and CO.'s Office, Pitt-street, for GILL'S Line of Coaches.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—AERATED and FERMENTED BREAD and BISCUIT COMPANY.—Families desirous of obtaining Aerated Bread, Cakes, &c., as manufactured by Dr. Dauglish's process, are requested to forward their address to the Manager of the Company, Hunter-st., on or before Monday, 14th June. J. Hamilton, Manager.

EVENTS FORETOLD, Nativities calculated, by Madame De VERE, Yurong and Liverpool streets.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Mrs. JERRELL will call at No. 4, Miller's Road, Miller's Point, she will meet a friend.

MARIA MOONEY.—Please CALL at Joint Stock Bank.

MAJORIBANKS, Mr. (otherwise S. P. Moore), please call or send to LAWRENCE'S, South Hd. Hotel.

T. S. JALLAND.—ADDRESS wanted. GIBBS, SHALLARD and CO., Printers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney; or W. JALLAND, 33, Lonsdale-street East, Melbourne.

WANTED, NED REYNOLDS, Joiner, to CALL on G. SHAUL, Rose-street.

WANTED, Mr. JOHN GIBBS, Violinist, to CALL This Day, on Mr. H. DRIVER, 176, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—TARGET PRACTICE, at Paddington Rifle Range, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, to commence at 2 p.m.
By Command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade-Adjutant.

NO. 1 BATTERY V. A. FIELD-GUN DRILL, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
The attention of Owners and Trainers of Race Horses is especially directed to the following STAKES, which will close on THURSDAY, June 3rd, 1869:—
SPRING MEETING, November 8th and 9th, 1869.
First Day.—THE HOMEBUSH DERBY, of 10 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 100 sovs. added, for 3-year-old colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lbs.; 1½ mile. Entrance, 4 sovs.; to close and name to the Secretary, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, June 3rd. Second horse to receive 20 sovs.
AUTUMN MEETING,
EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY,
April 18th and 19th, 1870.
First Day.—THE HOMEBUSH TRIAL STAKES, of 15 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 150 sovs. added for 2-year-old colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs.; ¾ mile. To close and name to the Secretary at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd June. Entrance, 5 sovs. Second horse to receive 30 sovs.
Entrances for the above races must be received by the Secretary at the Treasurer's office, 434, George-street, at 4 p.m., on the day named, and no postal irregularity or other excuse will be received as a just cause of delay. Owners and trainers are particularly requested to send cheques on Sydney Banks.
Amounts to be sent with nominations—
For the Derby £4
For the Trial Stakes £5
N.B.—At the Spring Meeting the Maiden Plate and Cup will be run on the second day.
HARRY P. MOSTYN, Secretary.

MR. J. THOMPSON having returned from his Northern tour, begs to inform his many Sporting friends that he has BOOKS OPEN on the SYDNEY DERBY, METROPOLITAN STAKES, MELBOURNE CUP.
£1000 to £5 against naming three winners.
£500 to £10 Sydney Derby and Metropolitan Stakes.
£500 to £5 Metropolitan Stakes and Melbourne Cup.
"If not laid."
Mr. J. T., having made arrangements to leave for Melbourne, on Saturday, 5th instant, is under the necessity of reminding his friends, that he can be communicated with every day, at Host O'Brien's; or Tattersall's Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr FRANCIS BURNAND DAVIDSON, in the firm of HEWETT and CO., Coal Merchants, 4, New Pitt-street, ceased on the 31st May ultimo.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON.
GEORGE ALFRED HEWETT.
Sydney, 1st June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have, THIS DAY, entered into PARTNERSHIP as Wholesale Grocers, and Wine and Spirit Merchants under the style and firm of "Thame, Walker, and Company."
Business will be carried on at No. 442, George-street, and at 109, Bathurst-street.
RICHARD THAME.
WILLIAM WALKER.
Witness—William Pepper.
Sydney, 28th May, 1869.

IN THE ESTATE OF H. W. HOPPER, of Newcastle, Draper.—TENDERS are invited for the Stock, Book Debts, and Fixtures in the above estate. Full particulars may be obtained on the premises, and tenderers are invited to inspect the stock.
Tenders received by the undersigned till noon on the 7th June.
SAML. THOMPSON, F. PERKS, } Trustees.

TENDERS wanted, for alterations of Shop Front, in Pitt-street. Mr. Jones, Bone Mills, Pyrmont.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Refreshments for St. Vincent's Annual Ball, until MONDAY, 7th instant.
Further particulars may be had at 148, William-street. Tenders to be addressed Hon. Secretary, 148, William-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of two Houses, in Crown-street. Apply for plans and specification, 191, Bourke-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO CARPENTERS, JOINERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the Internal Fittings of the new Congregational Church, Windsor. Plan, &c., at Mr. T. ROWE'S, Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at Mr. W. BEARD'S, George-street, Windsor, to whom tenders must be sent on or before 10th June.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—SIR,—In your report in the *Herald* of this morning of the case of Hassall v. Rodd, I am made to say, as one of the witnesses, "I have a list in my note-book of the cases tried before me; *one* person named Mullens was tried on that occasion." This is an error of your reporter, or of the compositor. What I said was, "*no* person named Mullens was tried before me," which makes a marked difference in the evidence I gave, and in the report.
In your report of the first day's proceedings of this case, it is stated in the declaration that Mr. Rodd, in his evidence, charged Mr. Hassall with having "influenced a Judge"—that the Judge "pushed through the case (Mullens's case) indecently"—that by the "Judge he influenced he meant Mr. Holroyd"—"that the whole of the proceedings were one-sided, and in favour of Mr. Hassall from the Judge downwards"—and that when Mr. Rodd was asked "if he thought that Mr. Hassall influenced the Judge and Mr. Templeton," he replied that "it had that appearance."
As this is a gross libel upon me, and one which, up to the present moment, Mr. Rodd has not had the candour to explain or deny, I consider that he persists in his statements; I therefore repeat what I publicly said in the Supreme Court yesterday, that if Mr. Rodd will waive the privilege under which he is sheltering himself in Hassall v. Rodd, I will, upon receiving a note from him or his attorney to that effect, afford him an opportunity at once of proving the truth of his charges against me.
Yours, faithfully,
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.
Sydney, June 2.

A. O. F.—COURT OLD ENGLAND, 1834.
The Committee in aid of the Widow and Children, whose Benefit took place on Tuesday last, at the School of Arts, beg most respectfully to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. JOHN CLARK, of the Lyceum Theatre, for his kindness in allowing several of his artistes to appear in supporting an entertainment which they are happy to say proved a success beyond their expectations, and hope that the public will reward him in turn for the liberal manner in which he unhesitatingly granted permission on the application for the same.
To Mr. GEORGE SIMMS, the Comedian, and Miss LAPORTE too much cannot be said for the able manner in which they endeavoured to hide or supply the place of those who—(would not come as promised)—were absent on this benevolent and deserving occasion. The Order of Foresters fervently wish, one and all, that Mr. George Simms and Miss Laporte (Mrs. Simms) will always receive during their stay in Sydney that support and success commensurate with their talents, which are of a first-class order, that recognition which become the Sydney public.
To Mr. J. R. TAYLOR also, for his ever-willing spirit, and whose "Gems" threw life into the entertainment; and ready to fill up any vacancy of missing promises, great thanks and good wishes are due.
To Mr. CHARLES RICE, Miss FOLEY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. SWINSON, and others, who also gratuitously gave their services will please to accept thanks.
And lastly, but not least, the Hon. JOHN SUTHERLAND, M.L.A., who so good humouredly and ably took the chair, added greatly to the success of the entertainment for this poor widow.—"For all our thanks."

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO,
30. Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

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STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
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and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON
(Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney.
Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.
Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.
N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the next of kin of LYDIA PHILLIPS, late of Paterson River, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased intestate as to her personal estate.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it has been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the proctor of RICHARD RYTHER STEER BOWKER, of Newcastle, Doctor of Medicine, as attorney of LOUISA JANE SLOAN, Spinster, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said LYDIA PHILLIPS departed this life on or about the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, intestate as to her personal estate: We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on or before the sixteenth day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to the said Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, as attorney of the said Louisa Jane Sloan, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at Sydney, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, made between THOMAS ALEXANDER CALDWELL, of Kiama, in the colony of New South Wales, General Storekeeper, of the first part; ARTHUR HILL COATES MACAFEE, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Merchant, and GEORGE LAURENCE FULLER, of Kiama, aforesaid, Gentleman, trustees for the purposes therein-mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell, duly executing the same, and all other the creditors of the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell, of the third part—which indenture has been duly executed by the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell and the said trustees—the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell did grant, release, assign, transfer, and set over unto to the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all his estate, property, and effects whatsoever and wheresoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted), upon trust for all the creditors of the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell; and the said indenture is now lying at the Office of WILLIAM THURLOW, Solicitor No. 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell.
Dated this second day of June, A.D. 1869.
T. A. CALDWELL.
A. H. C. MACAFEE.
GEO. L. FULLER.
Witness to the signatures of the said Thomas Alexander Caldwell, and Arthur Hill Coates Macafee, and George Laurence Fuller—R. P. Richardson, J.P.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FIRST PRIZE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and ROBERTS, for "best and cheapest set," Price, £6, comprising
A Barometer and Rain Guage.
A Self-registering Thermometer, for showing the greatest cold during the night.
Negretti and Zambra's Patent Self-registering Thermometer, for showing the greatest heat during the day.
A pair of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers, for showing the humidity in the atmosphere.
N.B.—Orders received for the above up to July 15th will be supplied out of first shipment.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and ROBERTS,
354, George-street.

A CARD.—Mr. TRAFFORD, Dentist, 85, William-st., Woolloomooloo. Hours of attendance, 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

A CARD.—Mr. TRAFFORD, Dentist, 85, William-st., Woolloomooloo. Hours of attendance, 9 a.m. till 9 p.m

A CARD.—Private BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. Robert Green's (late of North Shore), 345, Elizabeth-street South, near Goulburn-street. Terms, moderate.

BALMAIN HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY.—C. H. MAY, Darling-st., and 101, Elizabeth-st. N.

BALMAIN REGISTRY OFFICE FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—Mrs. GLOVER begs to call the attention of the ladies of Balmain to the above, where the strictest attention will be paid to all favours.

DR. HOBBS'S Health Establishment being enlarged, a number of young gentlemen can obtain a permanent home. Newtown.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTHACHE, no cure no pay. C. EDWARDS, People's Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.—Consultation verbally or by letter, 1s. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MILLER and HARRISON, Timber Merchants, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—VENNARD and STEVENS, Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, removed to No. 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer, Painter, and Pope's.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

WOODS, SHORTLAND, FOX, and CO., General Carriers and Forwarding Agents. Offices, 479, Geo.-st.

ALARMING SACRIFICE! Startling Reduction!—First-class PHOTO., 5s doz. J. Yates, 432, Geo.-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen, 6s per half-dozen. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, twelve 10s; six 7s, at T. S. GLAISTER'S, 253, Pitt-street.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street. INSTANTANEOUS Photographs taken for Cartes or enlarged Portraits. A fine collection of specimens on view.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer, 101, King-street, has reduced his CARTES-DE-VISITE, to 7s 6d dozen.

MR. VICTOR A. PROUT, Photographer to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
Awarded the first prize at the Agricultural Exhibition.
Mr. PROUT begs inspection of his beautiful specimens of Instantaneous Photographs.
Every description of portrait reproduced from photographs and miniatures, and painted in oil, water-colour, or crayon.
137, Castlereagh-street,
opposite Victoria Club.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office 107, Elizabeth-st. North.

£1000 TO LEND on Freehold security. ROBERT R. BAILEY, Solicitor, 110, King-street.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 6 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Anzeige für Deutsche.
Die Eigenthümer der Sydney Mail, benachrichtigen hiermit die deutschen Einwohner, daß sie Anzeigen in deutscher Sprache und Schrift aufnehmen.
Deutsche Anzeigen müssen jedoch bis spätestens jeden Mittwoch Mittag eingesandt werden.
John Fairfax und Söhne.
Sydney Mail Office, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

BANK and other SHARES and DEBENTURE Securities may be obtained or disposed of, at current market rates, on application to
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
The PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY are prepared to advance any amount immediately on security of freehold or leasehold properties in Sydney or the suburbs, principal and interest to be repaid by monthly instalments as per following table:—
Monthly instalments required to repay £100 with interest:—

In years.	Amount.	In years.	Amount.
4	£2 7 4	10	£1 5 0
6	1 14 8	12	1 2 8
8	1 8 8		

Mortgagors will share in the surplus profits ascertained at the quinquennial investigation, which will, in effect, reduce the above payments.
No premium on shares or discount deducted from amount of loan.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Office—305, George-street.

INVESTMENTS, to return from 5 to 150 per cent. per annum, may be obtained on application to W. T. MUSTON and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.
SHARES and DEBENTURES disposed of at current market rates, without delay.

THE UTMOST VALUE ADVANCED to any amount on watches, plate, jewellery, furniture, and goods of every description, at the lowest rates of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

MOST Money LENT on plate, watches, jewellery, and furniture, at Molloy's Pawn Office, Bathurst-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of by W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to borrow £50 for 12 months; good security. Address, stating terms, B. P., G. P. Office.

DINGY found.—If not claimed in fourteen days, will be sold. Grafton Wharf.

LOST, on 24th May, a Mother of Pearl PURSE. If returned uninjured to Newtown Post-office, 5s reward.

LOST, Waterproof COAT (Cloth), at Birthday Ball. Reward. R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

LOST, a Black GOAT, a white star on the head. 5s reward. 105, Abercrombie-street.

LOST, on the 1st of June, between Surry Hills and Newtown, a Gold Geneva WATCH, No. 14021. The finder will be rewarded by delivering it to Mr. GONDER, 19, Hunter-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a Light Terrier DOG, answers to the name of "Jack." Whosoever brings the same to S. BONNETT, York-street, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, from Burwood, a chesnut COB, with long tail, white mark on face, and one shoe off hind leg. Apply Mr. SANDON, Burwood, near the Station.

£1 REWARD will be paid on recovery of a Black and a Deal BOX, addressed "Mrs. Clarke," lost about 12th May, in transit from Sherlock's lodging-house, 79, Clarence-street, to Balmain. Information respecting the above two boxes to be made to office of Inspector-General of Police, Phillip-street. Carriers especially are requested to assist in search for above; also Mr. TAYLOR, late passenger from Melbourne, per Dandenong.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, on Saturday last, a POODLE DOG. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; or, if strayed, a liberal reward will be paid on its return to 653, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket. Anyone detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

£100 REWARD.—The Sydney Insurance Company hereby offer a reward of one hundred pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of Thursday, the 21st instant, set fire to the dwelling-house of Regentville, near Penrith.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
27th May, 1869.

FOUND, on Enmore Road, a WATCH. The owner can have the same by giving description, and paying expenses. Apply to Mrs. MANGER, St. Peter's.

THE GENTLEMAN who took by mistake a pair of BOOTS from Turkish Baths, on the evening of the 2nd instant, will find his, by returning the pair taken to the boy at the Baths.

THE LADY who took a Roll of ELASTIC, in mistake, from M'CARTIE'S Boot and Shoe Shop, South Head Road, will please return it.

PRICE SIXPENCE.
PROTOPLASM;
The Physical Basis of Life.
By Professor HUXLEY.
All Booksellers.

ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, conducted by CHARLES KNIGHT, illustrated with more than 5000 engravings, 23 vols., 4to, viz.:—
Div. I.—Cyclopædia of Geography, 4 vols.
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WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 10 vols., half russia. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, illustrated, cloth gilt, folio, 24s. WILLIAM MADDOCK.

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NEIL'S Young Debater—Art of Public Speaking—Culture and Self Culture—each 1s 6d, by post 1s 9d.
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WILLIAM MADDOCK'S Catalogue of Standard LAW BOOKS, to be had gratis, on application.

MADDOCK'S Select Circulating Library, new supplementary Catalogue now ready; had on application.

CHOICE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, beautifully illustrated:—
The Children's Hour Annual, 3rd series, 6s by post 7s
Burritt's (Elihu) Old Burchall's Pocket, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Peggy, and other Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
M'Leod's, The Gold Thread, 3s, by post 3s 6d
The Postman's Bag, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Edwin's Fairing, 3s, by post 3s 4d
Dealings with the Fairies, 3s, by post 3s 5d
Lilliput Levee, 3s, by post 3s 4d
Æsop's Fables, 3s, by post 3s 4d
Winscoin's The Mainspring, 6s 6d, by post 7s 4d
ALOE'S On the Way, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Adventure in the Ice, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.
Postage Stamps received as a remittance.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS on SALE at W. MADDOCK'S, 383, George-street.
Russell's Adventures of Dr. Brady, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Macduff's Noontide at Sychar, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Macdonald's (George) Unspoken Sermons, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
The Ingoldsby Legends, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Guthrie's (Dr.) Speaking to the Heart, 4s, by post 4s 9d
Mulock's A Noble Life, 6s, by post 6s 10d
Guthrie's (Dr.) On the Parables, 4s, by post 4s 9d
Papers for Thoughtful Girls, 6s, by post 6s 8d
Holmes's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Melville's, The White Rose, 6s, by post 6s 9d
Norton's (Honorable Mrs.) Old Sir Douglas, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Reade's (Charles) Cloister and the Hearth, 6s. by post 7s.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.—Just opened, a splendid assortment. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.—Patent backs, just opened. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

4S. PER 1000 good Commercial Envelopes. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

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THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. To be had of all respectable Chemists.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Banco Court.

Before his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

HASSALL v. RODD.

The trial of this case was resumed from yesterday.

Rowland Hassall, examined by the Attorney-General: I am the plaintiff in this action; I was a magistrate for six or seven years; resided at Braidwood for twelve years; did not reside there before marrying Mrs. Royd; had before this had cattle in another part of the country, but not there; after my marriage went into partnership with Mr. Roberts, and have been in partnership with him ever since; we have considerable gold-bearing property and a large tenantry at Araluen; in 1866 we had about 600 or 700 head of cattle; my principal occupation was in buying cattle—fat and store; sometimes we buy a few breeders, but not many; have pursued this branch of business since I have been there; it takes me away from home a good deal—sometimes to a distance of 250 miles; when I was made a magistrate, six or seven years ago, I was engaged in the same way of business; Araluen diggings, the great source for the sale of our cattle, commenced about eight years ago; I am altogether a great deal more away than at home; during all the time I was a magistrate Petty Sessions were held at Braidwood, six or seven miles from my place; there were nine or ten magistrates there, of whom all but three reside about the town, and are generally at home; I generally, when at home, attend cattle sales at Braidwood every Thursday, the same day in which the Courts of Petty Sessions are held; I attended the Court occasionally—not very frequently; on Thursdays, when there were particular sales, I did not attend the Court, or, if I did, I generally took the first case and left the rest to other magistrates; this was my habit during all the time I was a magistrate; never heard any complaint of my non-attendance, or of my casting too much duty on my brother magistrates; never heard of any difficulty in holding the Court through my absence; there are one or two magistrates living close by, who make a point of nearly always attending; do not remember seeing Mr. Rodd there but once; he never complained to me of my having neglected my duty; don't recollect any hint or insinuation of that kind from him, face to face, at any time; have had some disagreement with Mr. Rodd; it commenced a long while back, about money matters; I had lent him £500, secured on his house, for three years; when about two years and five months had expired he wanted £500 more; I agreed to lend it to him, and we made an appointment to meet at a solicitor's office; when there I made some remarks about his not having finished the house as agreed upon at the time of the loan; some high words ensued; he said he could get the money from the bank, and I told him to get it; we then separated; a few days afterwards Mr. Fell, who was my solicitor at the time, informed me that Mr. Rodd wished to pay off the mortgage, telling me, at the same time, that I need not accept the principal without payment of the whole interest for the term of the loan; being so told I insisted upon payment of all the interest; all that followed was conducted through my solicitor; this was about 1860; the principal and all the interest was paid; had no personal communication with Mr. Rodd until a considerable time after having had the high words with him; did not hear of what Mr. Rodd had said to Matthews until recently; there was no friendly relations between myself and Mr. Rodd after the high words; he once told me that he had got up a public dinner to invite Mr. Parkes, the late Colonial Secretary; he (Mr. Rodd) asked me to take the chair at that dinner; I refused; the dinner came off; I never heard from Mr. Rodd any charge against me of any impropriety about cattle; I once told him in his shop that his cattle, in going through our paddock, had damaged the gate, and requested that, as I was not in the habit of meeting with his brother, he would send some one to repair it; he asked me what it would cost; I said probably about £1; he then said that if he was in my position he would be ashamed to ask any one for £1; some conversation of a warm character ensued; he said he presumed that his brother would have to repair the gate, but that if he (his brother) had been a cattle-stealer the law would protect him, or something to that effect; I could not understand his meaning, but as he seemed to insinuate something, I told him he was insinuating what he durst not say; further high words ensued, and I left the shop; this was some short time before the Commission, but shortly after Mullens's case; it struck me afterwards that he referred to that case; beyond this he never cast any imputation upon me to my face; I don't think we ever spoke after this.

By Mr. Stephen: I think Mr. Payne was in the shop when we had the high words.

Examination continued: This was certainly after Mullens's committal, if not after his trial; had no other dispute with Mr. Rodd, but we were opposed to each other in electioneering matters; Mr. Parkes once stood for Braidwood in a contest with Captain Moriarty; this was a good many years ago; Mr. Rodd and I were opposed on that occasion; he supported Mr. Parkes; I did not; we concurred in supporting Mr. Josephson, the present member for Braidwood; when I first went to the district the Clarkes were boys—the older one thirteen or fourteen; I looked upon them, for a long while, as decent people; saw them frequently as neighbours; there was a good feeling among the Clarkes and Connells, and all about there, to the Badgery family, into which I had married; Mr. Badgery was uncle and guardian of my wife; old Clarke was looked upon as a reputable farmer, and owned a great many cattle; believed that kindnesses were shown by my family to these families while they were of good character; it is not true that our property has had any special immunity; there were five horses which I can enumerate which were taken away and worked by Clarke's party, and there were other cases where horses have been hard ridden, as was supposed, by bushrangers; on two occasions the grass at our station was set fire to in a place away from the road; I suspected this to have been done by one of the Connells; the grass and paddock fences were burnt; this was at our station near the Jingera country; it was somewhere about the time that Pat Connell was shot; the bushrangers have stolen some cattle from me on one occasion that I know of; I have had information that Pat Connell and Tommy Clarke stole six of our fat bullocks; it was a person named Matthew Feehan who told me; we lost other cattle in the same quarter, which I suspected were also stolen by the bushrangers; before the police station was formed at our station, when the grass was burnt, the police were continually there looking after the Clarkes, and I had given instructions for the accommodation there of chief-constable Hogg and his party whenever they required it; these instructions had continued for some time before the time the grass was set fire to; I almost feel satisfied that nobody suffered so much as we did as to cattle, and as to the horses, none suffered more; in travelling about I was likely to know who suffered; cannot conceive upon what ground any one could say that our establishment was favoured by the bushrangers; one of the best of our horses (William Tell) was shot in the affray at Nerrigundah, while being ridden by Connell, one of the bushrangers; I heard a description of the horse which was shot from a person who saw it, and am pretty sure this was the same animal; never saw the horse since; had heard before that the bushrangers had this horse; it was one which had raced and was well known; missed a horse called Mariner, left in my charge by Mr. Simpson; got him back almost ridden to death, and had to keep him in the stable two or three nights before he was fit to travel; this was shortly before the robbery at Boro House was reported, and after Gilligan had reported that he had been robbed; the police took a horse from the bushrangers of ours, called Mousey, about the time of the outlawry; it was used afterwards for a tracker, and subsequently restored to us; when Carroll's party came up they stopped at a place of ours, and I supplied them with rations; on the Monday before they were shot, two of the party—Carroll and M'Kenna—came to my house and asked for directions to a place where they wanted to go, also the loan of two horses and compass bearings to a place called Bendivera; I told them it would be impossible for any one to get across there through the Jingera Mountains, and advised that they should go to Araluen and follow the river up to that place; I offered, also, if he would go by our station, to give him a letter to the stockman to put him on his way; he said he was going there on information and preferred going the way he had at first proposed; I then sent him down to Mr. Roberts, to get a grey horse called Joe; it was a useful animal, which would bear hard riding and stand about anywhere; he also got a saddle and bridle; he got a second horse from Mr. Myers, a neighbour; have lent horses to the police at various times, and once lent Mr. Orridge a very valuable horse, called Black Jack, so that if he saw the bushrangers he might be able to catch them; believe he had, shortly before this, seen Clarke, but had not been able to come up with him through not being well enough mounted; may have said to Orridge what was said by the latter as to the reason for not lending particular horses, but don't remember it; was willing to lend the police any horses but such as I used for myself only, and never lend to any one; kept another detective party at my place for a week, when it rained and a flood came on, and lent a horse to one of the party to go on with; lent another horse to the police for a black tracker; always gave Mr. Orridge such information as I had obtained, and had many opportunities of obtaining information; heard on two occasions of the bushrangers being seen camped in the bush, and told Mr. Orridge where they had been so seen; on one occasion before Pat Connell was shot, gave information to Mr. Orridge as to the best mode of catching the bushrangers by watching at particular passes; he afterwards told me that he had acted on this suggestion, and the result was that they met the bushrangers and had an engagement, in which Pat Connell was shot; don't know of any other information of mine which led to any particular results; sometimes made communications to sergeant Byrne who was stationed at Bellarabe—our station; I always sought information; a Chinaman was stopped at Araluen, and was supposed to have been stopped by the Clarkes; my stockman had told me of having met a person—not Clarke—who had a revolver in his belt, and who was believed by such stockman to be the robber; told this to Mr. Orridge; no result followed; the man's name was Thomas Berry; he was not brought to justice; he was the person who gave information about the Clarkes; on the first occasion, when Clarke and the Connells were at large, with charges for cattle-stealing against them, some magistrates met and offered a reward; when Hogg brought in one of the Connells I asked him if he had got the reward; he said no, and I gave him £10; this came from myself and partner; it was in 1862; large Government rewards were offered for the bushrangers; I have sat in a good many cases in which the bushrangers were concerned; I think some eight or nine; they were generally harbouring cases; it is to some extent true that I have generally avoided sitting in those cases; one reason was that I am very much away from home, and during my absence my wife and family would be wholly unprotected, and at the mercy of the bushrangers; another reason was that these cases were often very long, with frequent remands, and, being so often absent I could not attend to them; I had, however, many ways of getting information, and always gave that information to the police; don't know that my absence could ever have occasioned any delay; never in any way countenanced or assisted the bushrangers, either directly or indirectly, or knew or suffered such to be done; except as to sitting on the Bench, did all in my power to bring the bushrangers to justice; it was my interest to do so; never supposed there was any danger of any cases lapsing through my absence; it is generally understood that remand cases are taken by the town magistrates; should always have attended if asked; Bungy, or Edlington, was a little boy when I first went to the place; his parents were there; he began to work as a very little fellow; to ride a horse about with me; remember his having a cow given to him, and on another occasion, at branding time, Mr. Roberts giving him a female for a male; a calf had to be branded; Bungy had no brand, and Mr. Roberts objecting to our brand being used, an old brand of Mr. Hills, a single H, was found and given to Bungy; I had at that time a good opinion of him, and a strong regard for him, having found him very truthful and honest: he was dismissed for riding a horse belonging to Mr. Roberts, and after that was working on the diggings; he came to my house one evening after this dismissal, crying, and confessed to having sold to Perry a cow which he had been getting in; he told me that he had heard there was a warrant out for him at Araluen, and asked my advice as to what he had better do; I advised him to go back to Araluen to give himself up to the police, and to tell the whole truth; up to that time I would have trusted him as soon as anybody I knew; I was present at the trial of Perry; Bungy was examined as a witness, and gave the same account as he had given to me; the jury did not agree, and the case was remanded to Goulburn; I was not there; I took no part, that I can recollect, in getting the boy—he was then about 17—admitted to give evidence; think I went bail for Bungy then, and kept him until after the trial at Goulburn, but have not had him in my employ since; Gallagher, the man whose cow was stolen and sold to Perry, employed Bungy; between the time of the Braidwood Sessions and the Goulburn Court, there was a dispute with a man named M'Cann about the ownership of a horse branded H over H with Mr. Hill's brand; believe I had branded this animal myself for him, at Exeter farm; he asked me about this; I advised him to show the horse to the police, whose station was on the opposite side of the river (at Bellarabe), and to keep it in his possession; believe he did so; M'Cann afterwards came to me in a very excited state, and asked for a warrant; I told him that a summons would answer all the ends of justice, and that if he took one out I would attend the Court and bring the boy and horse with me; M'Cann described the horse, and I told him I believed the horse he claimed was the boy's own; don't think I issued the summons, but a summons was issued, and the boy and horse went to the Court; I think there was a remand, and that a warrant was issued in the interim; I was subpœnaed as a witness for the boy as to my belief that the horse was his; Badgery and the boy's brother were also examined to the same effect; think that Mr. Rodd was there, and that this was the only occasion when I saw him on the Bench; don't know what was the decision, but the end was that the boy gave up the horse; I have an impression that it struck me at the time that the original brand H over H had been tampered with; have but an indistinct recollection about this brand; knew the horse from his general appearance; it is not true that in my evidence on that occasion I said that the brand of this young man was of the same initials as my own; I have, however, a faint recollection of having been asked by some one whether the brand H was not the same as my initial for Hassall, or of having heard some remark to that effect; Bungy never branded for Hassall and Roberts that I know of; he was never authorised to do so; never heard any rumour to the effect that he branded for us and treated all cattle alike; there is no foundation for the statement that if Bungy got into trouble no expense was spared to provide him with the best legal assistance; it is utterly untrue; never provided him with any legal assistance, nor, with my knowledge, did Mr. Roberts; remember the sale of cattle in Nicholl's estate, at auction in Braidwood; it was about the 4th of January, 1866; saw Mr. De Mestre on the subject; he came to my own house the night before the sale, told me that he came expressly to buy the cattle, and asked me to attend and buy for him; I am in the habit of buying; I bought for him at 11s. 6d. per head, all unbranded stock to be given in; he gave me the money which he had brought, and I paid for the cattle as required; after the purchase he went home and got his men to collect; I was not with him at first; when he came up the second time he came to my place, and after some persuasion I agreed to go down and help him to collect; he did not get in half the cattle; think he got in 60 or 70, branded and unbranded, on the second occasion; he had four men with him; he seemed very dissatisfied at such a result for the expense of fitting out the men, and said, also, that at the place where he meant to put these cattle there was plenty of grass, and it would bear more; after this met John Mullens—I think on Charles Roberts's run; he asked me how we were getting on with the collection of Nicholl's cattle, and subsequently said that he and his brother had sent on a herd to Goulburn, and asked if De Mestre would buy them; I spoke to De Mestre, and he agreed to buy, asking me to purchase for him; Mullens told me the cattle had started that morning from the place of his brother-in-law, Jones, and in charge of his brother; Mullens asked £1 a head, but afterwards agreed to take 18s. on the spot, and to bring them back; presumed at the time that the cattle were his own; saw him a few days afterwards; we were still at Boro—Charles Roberts's place—collecting cattle; John Mullens came there and told me that the cattle were at Jones's place, four miles distant; and asked me to go and see them; the cattle had been bought subject to approval; Mr. De Mestre being about to start after some of Nicholls' cattle, asked to go and see Mullens's cattle; I did so; there were 41 or 45 head; I found fault with some as being poor, and he said I might put them out; I told him that delivery could not be taken then, but that he must keep them for a week; he agreed, but required some money on account, and I agreed to give him £19 10s., which I afterwards did; I went home, and got back three days afterwards, just as Mr. De Mestre was about to take delivery of Mullens's cattle; Mr. De Mestre told me this; also that Mullens had got more cattle in, and that he (De Mestre) was going to give Mullens £1 to keep the cattle a little longer; the two Roberts went with us at my request; Charles Roberts, whom I always understood to be a man of good character, and who knew all the cattle about the neighbourhood, was asked by me to look over the cattle of Mullens, and see if there were any belonging to others; knew that there was a feud between Roberts and Mullens; met Thomas and John Mullens and a boy bringing the cattle from Jones's house to Roberts's; we rode through the cattle; we threw two out, I think, and Mullens cut one out, which he said was a stray, and did not belong to him; Roberts said that, as far as he knew, the cattle were all right; when Mullens came for the cheque for £19 10s., he inquired whether Mr. De Mestre would take any more cattle if more could be got in; he said that he and his brother were leaving to go to a quartz reef, and were selling all out; there were, I think, seventy-four head, and some few small calves were given in; I had been in the habit of passing by Mullens's place; old Mullens kept an accommodation house on the high road, between Braidwood and Goulburn; I knew they had cattle; I did not, however, know the cattle of the district so well as Mr. Charles Roberts; old Mullens has died since 1866; knew that Jones, the son-in-law of Mullens, had cattle of his own; did not know how many; he was a connection of the Hylands; I knew very little of him; think I had heard of his having been convicted; I knew a good deal of the Mullens; I had frequently stopped at old Mullens' house; he was an old servant of the Badgery family; saw the boys working on the road; the old man said, generally that they were very good boys, but afterwards complained to me that they would not stick to their work; heard of Thomas Mullens having been charged with illegally using a horse before this time, but was under the impression that there was no case against him; had heard nothing against John Mullens before this time; noticed some different brands, and was told that these were cattle which they had bought from Jones; he said that there were none of the old man's cattle there—that they were selling off all their own to go to the diggings; my suspicions were not aroused, but I thought it desirable to have Mr. Roberts to look at them; cannot say why I did this, except as an extra precaution, not knowing the cattle myself; generally take such a precaution when I can, when buying cattle I don't know; in buying a large lot of cattle, even from persons whose honesty is undoubted, it is a common thing to meet with a variety of brands; I had lent to Mullens money on various occasions, and never dreamt that his sons would sell me anything wrong; the cattle were very poor; the country was very parched, and cattle were dying daily; I think that too much was paid for the cattle; Mr. Charles Roberts also thought that the price given was more than they were worth; I am still of opinion that their full value, if not more than their value, was given; I had no personal interest whatever in the matter, but was acting solely as a friend for Mr. De Mestre; Nicholl's cattle were superior, on the whole, to those of Mullens's; all who were present were of the same opinion; I bought two young bullocks of Mr. Charles Roberts, which came in with the others, at 18s. a head, and two others, the property of another neighbour, at 15s. a head, under the same circumstances; De Mestre took the cattle away; about three weeks or a month afterwards, I found on coming home, two ladies—I think Mrs. Doyle, and Mrs. Butler—at my place; they told me that they had lost some cattle, which they thought had gone with Mr. De Mestre's; they spoke of advertising, and I cautioned them not to do so, because if the cattle had really been taken to De Mestre's place, and stolen by Mullens, the latter, when thus warned would bring them away; I advised them instead to go to Mr. Orridge; the ladies stayed at my house all night, and next morning I asked them to describe the cows; there was one particular cow which I felt sure was among the lot, and I told them so; I wrote to Mr. De Mestre; sergeant Duffy was sent, and I told him I was sure Mr. De Mestre would render every assistance; I gave information as to where I thought the cows would be found; Duffy and Doyle came back with, I think, six cattle, of which I at once recognised two cows as having been among those I had bought; I appeared as a witness against Mullens to prove the sale and delivery, and to identify the cows; it was Thomas Mullens who gave himself up, saying that he had been acting only as servant to his brother, John Mullens, who had absconded; I think that when he was tried at Braidwood the jury did not agree; I was bound to appear at Goulburn; I had nothing to do with the prosecution or the defence; spoke to Mr. Templeton, the Crown prosecutor, before going into Court; think it was the jury I spoke about; my suggestions were against Mullens—their effect, so far as my memory serves me, being that it would not be safe to have certain persons on the jury; I had left the box—my evidence being supposed to be done with—when Mr. Templeton put me back and asked me a further question as to the price of cattle; don't think I had spoken to Mr. Templeton in the interim; didn't fee any counsel or use any influence with the Judge, Prosecutor, or jury; spoke to Judge Purefoy on that occasion after the sessions were over, but never before that; he was never at my house; there is no semblance of truth in the assertion that prosecutions against cattle-stealers have failed in consequence of the influence of myself and partner over all parties, from the Judge downwards; did my best to bring the Mullenses to justice; made efforts to discover the whereabouts of John Mullens, and gave the information on which he was arrested at Wagga Wagga; the police first arrested the wrong man, but I found that John Mullens was there under an assumed name, and having informed the police of this, the right man was taken; they (the brothers Mullens) were each sentenced to three years; the trial at Braidwood was not long before the Commission; that at Goulburn was after the Commission; after the Braidwood trial I heard of imputations against me, of which I endeavoured to trace the origin; think this was about the same time as the quarrel with Mr. Rodd about the gate; the amount paid to Mullens was, I think, £49; I produced the cheque at the trial; there is no truth in the statement that by the butt of cheque book or cheques produced, the amount really paid was shown to have been considerably less than 18s. per head; the receipts were drawn in the name of Mr. De Mestre [receipts produced and read by the Attorney-General]; the cattle were kept together a little more than a week at Jones's on the high road, after they were brought back from the road to Goulburn; am not certain that the stockyard is alongside the road, and don't know whether this is the road now commonly used; don't know much of that part of the country; saw a man named Jennings who came to give delivery of Nicholl's cattle; he said that he thought that a steer there was very like one of his; when Roberts told him he (Jennings) was wrong, and pointed to the mother of the steer; Jennings admitted that he was probably wrong, but seemed to have an evil opinion of every one about there; I have bought cattle for Mr. De Mestre on other occasions, both before and since; don't think I was aware of any special attack being likely to be made upon me when I was examined before the Commission; can't recollect any intimation of anything being likely to be brought against me by Mr. Rodd; I was questioned by the Commission as to the Mullenses, as to Bungy, and as to harbouring bushrangers. [Questions as to whether witness was asked any questions about his wife objected to by Mr. Stephen, unless the whole of this witness's evidence before the Commission was put in. After some argument, his Honor pointed out that the evidence sought to be given was irrelevant. Some further discussion having taken place, Mr. Stephen withdrew his objection, but the Attorney-General pressed for the decision of the Court, and his Honor rejected the evidence.] Both the cheques which I gave to Mullens were paid; remember the surrender of Clarke; think it was in 1862; going home one day from Braidwood old Clarke overtook me on the road; he said some shots had been fired at his son, Thomas Clarke, and asked whether the police could stand by [be justified in] shooting him; I said very likely they could; we had some conversation about the son, and I said, "Why don't your son give himself up, and become a respectable member of society?" Knew there was a warrant out against Thomas Clarke at the time; old Clarke asked me to see his son, but I would not; he then said he would speak to his son himself; on a subsequent occasion he told me that his son would give himself up if I would take him in, and I agreed to do so; next day, at breakfast, Thomas Clarke and Pat Connell came and gave themselves up to me; there was a warrant against Clarke for illegally riding a horse, and against Connell for cattle-stealing; I took them in to Braidwood, and gave them in charge of the officer of police at the lockup; I was not ready to go with them when they first came to my place, and I told them to go to the kitchen and get their breakfast; they were brought before me on the Bench at Braidwood the same day and allowed bail; I think I was the only magistrate present; their surrender and my grant of bail had nothing whatever to do with the Moruya races; I don't at present remember whether there were such races at the time; I think Clarke was acquitted; if he had trained horses at the time I think I must have known of them, but I have no recollection of it now; I once joined with two other magistrates—Mr. Benison and Mr. Bunn—in bailing one of the Connells—Michael; Mr. Bunn was in the chair all the time; there was no difference of opinion on the Bench as to the amount of bail, but I remember saying to Mr. Bunn that we had better have good sureties; and when the two Harts were proposed said that I knew the circumstances of one, but not of the other; Mr. Bunn proposed to swear the one of whose circumstances I could not speak of, and I suggested that they should both be sworn; this was done, and the magistrates were satisfied; the charge was by Carroll for aiding and abetting the outlaw Clarke; I asked Carroll who was Clarke, and suggested that there was no evidence of the outlawry, intending to hint to Carroll that he ought to prove the outlawry, but he did not take the hint; the solicitor for the defence blamed me for these hints, and claimed dismissal for want of proof of outlawry; Connell was however committed on some old Act found out by Mr. Bunn; he was admitted to bail, but before the time when he was bound to appear, he was arrested on some other charge; I have searched the records of the Police Court to see what cases I have sat in affecting bushrangers (document produced by witness, prepared by Clerk of Petty Sessions, showing the number of cases of this kind disposed of when Mr. Hassall was on the Bench); I remember the first of these cases—Joseph Berry for robbery under arms; don't remember who sat with me; he was remanded; the next is Bridget Berry for stealing a box of clothes—some dispute with Lucy Hurley who was supposed to be kept by the bushrangers; this was adjudicated upon; the next was against Lucy Hurley for illegally riding a horse, and was dismissed; the next was against old Clarke for the murder of a black boy; it was heard with closed doors, and remanded; there were several other magistrates there; old Clarke was eventually committed to Goulburn, where he died; the next was William Bruce and Lucy Hurley, for aiding and abetting the bushrangers—riding between the police and bushrangers, Lucy Hurley having knocked one of the police off his horse by riding against him; the case was remanded; there were other magistrates there; had I been at home I should have attended when the cases again came on; the next case was William Berriman and Alexander Bradley, for robbery under arms; had no recollection of this case; the next case was Griffin, Clarke, and others for aiding and abetting Clarke's gang; this was remanded; the next was Mick Connell and others, for the murder of the special constables, Carroll and his party; don't remember adjudicating in this case; the case against Mick Connell, in which I sat, is not down here; this was only a few weeks before the Commission; when the inquiry was held with closed doors the prisoner was before us, but it strikes me that the only witnesses then examined were some of the police; I lent old Mullens £40, and he deposited deeds for security sometime before the purchase of the cattle from John Mullens, but I don't believe there was a mortgage; I was not paid anything out of the proceeds of the cattle.

The examination-in-chief of this witness having been closed, the cross-examination was reserved until Thursday (this morning), and the Court adjourned.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Cheeke and the following jury:—Mr. Boulton Molineux, Mr. Alfred Nathan, Mr. William Henry Mackenzie, and Mr. Robert White Moore.

DREW v. GADEN.

This was an action of malicious prosecution, and the damages were laid at £500. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Butler, with Mr. Solomons, instructed by Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Fisher, with Mr. Canedell, instructed by Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was a farmer residing at Wellington, and the defendant was a squatter living near that township. The first information filed against the plaintiff by the defendant was called on for hearing before the police magistrate at Wellington on the 4th of January of the present year; but it was then discovered to be informal, inasmuch as it contained no legal charge. A second information, in which the defendant charged the plaintiff with "feloniously stealing" a ewe, was filed; and this information was thereupon heard by consent of the parties, and resulted in its being dismissed. The ewe alleged by the defendant to have been stolen by the plaintiff was found by a servant of the former among a flock of pet sheep belonging to and in the yard of the latter; the defendant's brand had been obliterated, and that of the plaintiff substituted. Plaintiff offered no objection to the delivery of the sheep to the defendant's servant, plaintiff alleging that he was not aware that it was in the flock. Plaintiff allowed his sheep to find pasture wherever they could at Wellington, and it not unfrequently happened that the stray travelling sheep came home with his; his practice in cases such as that had been to make the police acquainted with the fact, and latterly he had impounded such sheep. He branded his sheep for the first time shortly before Christmas, and at that time he turned out two of the defendant's sheep, which had got into his flock, and was not aware that the ewe, the subject of the prosecution at the police office, was then among his sheep, or that it did not belong to him. He told the defendant's servant that the ewe must have been branded by oversight, but this statement was not communicated to the defendant. The defendant denied that he had been actuated by malice in instituting the prosecution, and relied upon all the facts of the case as showing reasonable and probable cause. He had previously lost sheep, and had been partly influenced in taking proceedings against the plaintiff by a statement made by a carpenter named Crane, who told him that there was a man named Drew, at Welton, who had some pet sheep, and who had asked him why he (Crane) did not get up a little flock of sheep like he (Drew) did, and send his (Crane's) boys out to the ridges, as he (Drew) did, to pick up straggling sheep. Crane swore to this conversation, while the plaintiff had no recollection of it, and denied that it had ever taken place. Considerable stress was laid upon the position of the brands, and other attendant circumstances, and on cross-examination, the plaintiff stated that he was still of opinion that the plaintiff had stolen the ewe. As to the social position of the parties, it was given in evidence that the plaintiff was the returning-officer of the district and a member of the local school board, the defendant being a magistrate of the territory.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave Primary Judge in Equity, &c.

BUCKLEY v. MILLAR.

His Honor gave judgment in this case as follows:—

The evidence adduced before me during the many days this cause has been under the consideration of the Court, has disclosed a state of circumstances the most painful that can ever come before a court of justice.

It appears that the Rev. W. B. Millar, a Presbyterian clergyman and schoolmaster, at Melbourne, became separated from his wife and children by his habits of intoxication, in December, 1858, and continued so estranged from them by this cause alone till his death, on 18th May, 1868. He appears to have corresponded with his wife up to November 1865, or March 1866, but without any prospect of reconciliation. In the month of August, 1866, he had the misfortune to become acquainted with a Mrs. Buckley, the present plaintiff, whose own account of herself and her position to Mr. Millar is as follows:—"I am married to John Joseph Buckley. My husband is somewhere near Goulburn; I believe he is a policeman. It is about four or five years since I have seen him. I swear he is at Goulburn now. My maiden name was Sarah Tucker. I lived at St. Kilda's, Melbourne, before I came to Sydney. I left there about August, 1866. I had the management of a large establishment in the drapery business. I knew Mr. Millar about a month before I left Melbourne. I came with him to Sydney. He was not living with his wife and family when we became acquainted. I lived with him after our arrival in Sydney to the time of his death. No one else lived in the house with us during that time. I had charge of the domestic duties of the house and the housekeeping. He had a servant, named Jane Underwood, who stayed five weeks, about March, 1868, when Mr. Millar was ill. He seldom or never went out without me. He paid by cheques; I drew them and he signed them."

After the arrival of the plaintiff and Mr. Millar in Sydney, their habits of life are thus described by Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, who had known Mr. Millar both in Melbourne and ever since his arrival in Sydney with the plaintiff, till Mr. Millar's death, in May, 1868:—"I saw him to the time of his death frequently. He was decidedly the reverse of sober. I scarcely ever saw him sober, not half a dozen times I think. He was a man of intemperate habits," *and referring* to the time that Mr. Millar lived with the witness, says, "He did not drink so much then as he did afterwards; but he has been given to drinking habits since I have known him intimately. He was a teetotaller when he kept his school, but took to drinking a little time after he gave it up." And just before Mr. Millar's death witness says, "I often observed him worse for liquor, always more or less;" and again, "For the last two years of his life he was hardly ever sober. I hardly ever saw him sober about that time." Mrs. Humphery says, "For the last three years he drank very much, indeed I have frequently seen him intoxicated. He was almost always in that state since he came to Sydney. I often remonstrated with him upon his habits. He was almost always in drink when I saw him. I saw him two days before he died. For the last three years he has taken to drink, but very much so within the last twelve months."

The evidence of Mr. Ponder, who lived at Newtown, next door to the plaintiff and Mr. Millar, is to the like effect: "Deceased was anything but temperate; of drunken habits during the whole of the time he lived at Newtown, more or less; he was more so towards the latter part of his life than formerly; I have seen him drunk hundreds of times; I very often saw him drunk in his garden and in the street; I recollect when he died; previously to that he was always drunk; they were sometimes very affectionate when they were both drunk; my house overlooked all their premises, and I could see what occurred; they seemed always drunk and fighting, after I had given up my intimacy with deceased." And to a question put by Mr. Davis: "Millar used to drink very much; he was almost always drunk; he was sober for two or three days, and drunk for eight or nine days; I could see this from my house; he was two or three weeks constantly drinking, and then two or three days sober."

The plaintiff's own witnesses confirm all this testimony as to the grossly intemperate habits of the deceased while living with the plaintiff. Dr. Sedgwick states: "I knew deceased professionally; I first attended him in the last quarter of 1867; he was then suffering from the effect of drink." Sarah Stead states: "I have seen deceased the worse for drink many times; when he began to drink, he would go on for a week, then leave it off." Mary Ann Andrews states: "At times deceased was inclined to drink; I saw him once or twice intoxicated; I saw deceased the day after he had taken to his bed, about a fortnight or three weeks before his death; he had then been drinking some brandy, which, he said, had been sent by Rowland Hill." Ellen Marcello states: "Deceased was sometimes sober, and sometimes drunk."

Lastly, we have the plaintiff's own testimony that "Mr. Millar was two days and three nights delirious before his death; he was aware that the delirium was coming on, and told me how to manage him; he was in the habit of drinking; the habit of drinking I noticed about the second Sunday after we came to Sydney, but it was several months after we came that I saw him the worse for drinking; he would drink for a week or so and leave off for a time; he would get drunk three or four times a week; about six or eight months before he died he got into a habit of drinking; it did not continue down to his death; in March, 1868, he drank; I never knew him drink so much as he did in March; it had more effect upon him in consequence of his dysentery; I called in medical assistance for him; the doctor said to him, in April last, that he must take care; he told him to leave off drinking, or dysentery would set in; he then left off in the first week in April, and took to drinking after he had made the will; he was sober for a week before he made the will; I tried to persuade him to leave off after what Dr. Sedgwick had told him; after he made the will in the beginning of May, he again indulged; he drank the first week in April, but not in the second; he did not drink to excess in the third week; in May he was induced by Rowland Hill to get in a case of brandy; that brought on the dysentery, and that proved fatal; I never saw him suffer from delirium tremens until his last illness; he became delirious about a fortnight before his death; I don't know whether that delirium was produced by drink or not; previously to April deceased was in the habit of drinking."

Mrs. Millar's evidence, taken at Melbourne, is as follows: "My husband, before the separation, was addicted to excessive drinking,—he exhibited those habits soon after we came to the colony in 1851, and they increased up to the period of our separation. It was fear of a repetition of these habits which prevented my returning to him. The effect of drinking did not appear to me to cease immediately on his ceasing to drink, but seemed to affect his mind for some days afterwards."

Upon this point, therefore, the plaintiff's and defendant's evidence are all one way, viz., that Mr. Millar was (as stated by the defendant) during the whole period of his unfortunate connection with the plaintiff, a person of most intoxicated habits, and constantly more or less drunk *from 1866 till his death in May*, 1868.

With regard to the circumstances immediately surrounding the execution of the document propounded by the plaintiff for probate, it appears that on the morning of the 18th April, 1868, the plaintiff and Mr. Millar went to the office of Mr. G. L. Wilson, a "certificated conveyancer," very recently before this Court as to Dr. Mitchell's will; the plaintiff states that she first went up the staircase to see if Wilson was in his office, and returning to Mr. Millar, they both went into Wilson's office; and then Mr. Millar instructed Wilson to prepare a will leaving all his property of every kind to "Sarah Buckley (maiden name Sarah Tucker) for her sole and separate use;" and appointed her to be "sole executrix of his said will." The plaintiff and Mr. Millar then left the office for a short time, and on their return, about 12 o'clock, the present document to the above effect was given to Mr. Millar, who, after reading it, handed it to the plaintiff, who returned it either to Mr. Millar or to Wilson, and Mr. Millar then duly signed it in the presence of Wilson and his then partner, Shorter, the two attesting witnesses. The document, thus prepared and executed, was then left in Wilson's custody, and the plaintiff and Mr. Millar returned to Newtown in a cab. There are many discrepancies between the plaintiff and Messrs. Wilson and Shorter as to the time these matters occupied and the other circumstances occurring at Wilson's office during the execution of the document, especially the fact of the plaintiff suggesting the alteration of the words "living with" Mr. Millar to "residing with" him. I am not inclined, therefore, to place any reliance on their testimony further than to establish the due execution of the document according to the Wills Act, and this point Mr. Gordon very properly conceded to the plaintiff as a mere conveyancing question; Mr. Gordon, also, very properly conceded the *animus testandi* of Mr. Millar; that is, that his mental capacity, on the 18th April, 1868, had not been reduced below legal "competency, in mind, memory, and understanding," as to the document he signed; but he contended that the evidence disclosed a state of facts and circumstances, from all of which it was plain that Mr. Millar was, in the execution of this document, subjected to what the law calls "*undue influence*," arising from the plaintiff; and that upon that ground probate ought to be refused.

As these words, "*undue influence*," appear to have been much misunderstood, I am compelled very shortly to state the result of the four leading authorities upon cases such as the present.

The well-known authorities are Huguenin v. Bazley, before Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1807 (14 Ves. 273): Dent v. Bennett, before Lord Chancellor Cottenham, in 1839 (4 M. and Cr. 269); and the more recent case of Billage v. Southee, before Sir G. (afterwards Lord Justice) Turner; and Ligan v. Home (37, L. J. Ch. 674) before the present Lord Justice Giffard, in 1869, have most firmly established the rule as to the class of cases of "*undue influence*" which arise from any "peculiar relation" of persons of property towards the objects of their bounty.

In *Huguenin v. Bazley*, p. 295, Lord Eldon said:—The question is, "Is the instrument" instead of being the *pure, voluntary, well-understood* "act of the mind" rather the result of "interference" with such freedom of action? Does "the instrument itself demonstrate this," and is "this conclusion confirmed by extrinsic evidence." And again, at p. 296. Is the instrument "the fruit of any peculiar relation between the parties; for if such relation was not absolutely dissolved, the known doctrine is that any instrument set up as the fruit of that relation," cannot be permitted to stand.

So in Dent v. Bennett, Lord Cottenham, adopting the words of Sir Samuel Romilly in Huguenin v. Bazley, says:—"The general principle applies to *all the variety of relations in which dominion may be exercised by one person over another*, and if any such relation be once established to have existed between the parties at the date of the instrument impeached, it is a conclusion more or less irresistible from the circumstances of the case, that the donee did obtain the instrument from the dominion exercised over the other party. How it was effected, whether by direct fraud or by what other means, may be conceded, but by the transaction itself the donee cannot profit. His Lordship then goes on to show that the relation of medical attendant and patient, being once proved to have existed, the agreement, 'the fruit of that relation,' must be set aside, and that the evidence of the undue influence was first the internal evidence of the instrument itself; and, secondly, the fact that such an instrument must have been obtained either by fraud or under such circumstances as rendered it the duty of the Court to protect the party signing the instrument, and his estate from being prejudiced thereby."

Again, in Billage v. Southee, Sir G. Turner said, "The law watches and controls all transactions between persons standing in a relation of confidence to each other; and, in my opinion, this jurisdiction cannot be too freely applied, as to the persons between whom and the circumstances in which it is applied. The jurisdiction is founded on the principle of correcting abuses of confidence; and I shall have no hesitation in saying *it ought to be applied, whatever may be the nature of the confidence reposed, or the relation of the parties between whom it has subsisted. The principle is one of universal application*; and the cases of trustee and *cestui que* trust, guardian and ward, attorney and client, surgeon and patient, are merely instances of the application of the principle. And where a gift is set up between parties standing in this confidential relation, the onus of establishing it by proof rests upon the party who has received the gift."

The last case on this subject is the very recent case of Lyon v. Home, in which the present Lord Justice Giffard had all the authorities under consideration, and set aside instruments, by which a silly widow had given £25,000 to a person calling himself a "*medium*," *i.e.* a *mesmeric impostor*, whose "*undue influence*" was very unceremoniously set aside.

It may now be as well if I shortly classify and enumerate the "relations" in which the law has hitherto applied this most beneficial protection of the credulous and the aged, the feeble and the infatuated, not only against the schemes of the adventurer and the swindler, but also against all other persons who through their influence over their employers or masters obtain wills, deeds, or other instruments of gift for their own benefit.

These important authorities may be classed as follows, viz.:—

(1.) *As to gifts to surgeons and other attendants on the sick.*—Dent v. Bennett, 4 M. and Cr. 269, before Lord Cottenham, in 1839; Gibson v. Russell, 2 Y. and C. C. C. 104, before Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, in 1843; Jones v. Goodrich, 5 Moore's P. C. R. 16, before Sir S. Lushington and other Judges of the Privy Council, in 1844; Billage v. Southee, 9 Hare, 534, before Sir G. Turner, V. C., in 1852.

(2.) *As to gifts to attorneys, solicitors, or other employés, &c., in similar positions.*—Ingram v. Wyatt, before Sir J. Nicholl (1 Hagg. 384), and before the P. Council (13 Hagg. 466), in 1828; Raworth v. Marriott, 1 M. and K. 643, before Sir J. Leach, M. R., in 1833; Casborne v. Barsham, 11 Beav. 76, before Lord Langdale, M. R., in 1839.

(3.) *As to confidential friends, or persons more or less acting as agents.*—Hunter v. Atkins; 3 M. and K., 113, before Sir J. Leach, M.R., and Lord Ch. Brougham in 1832; and Earl of Winchelsea v. Garretty, 1 M. and K. 253, before Sir J. Leach, M.R., in 1833.

(4.) *As to persons in relation of guardian and ward, trustee and C. Q. trust.*—Archer v. Hudson, 7 Beav. 551, before Lord Langdale in 1844; Allfrey v. Allfrey, 10 Beav. 353, before the same Judge in 1847; and Maitland v. Irving, 15 Sim. 437, 16 Sim. 58, before Sir L. Shadwell, V.C., in 1847.

(5.) *As to persons in relation of parent and child, husband and wife, or intended husband and wife.*—Mountain v. Bennett, 1 Cox, 353, before C. B. Eyre and other Judges, in 1787; Marsh v. Tyrrell, 2 Hagg. 84, before Sir J. Nicholl in 1828; Harvey v. Mount, 8 Beav. 439, before Lord Langdale in 1845; Page v. Horne, 11 Beav. 227, 233, before Lord Langdale in 1848; Thomber v. Sheard, 12 Beav. 589, also before Lord Langdale in 1850; and Price v. Price, 1 De G. M. and G. 308, before Sir J. C. K. Bruce in 1852.

(6.) *As to persons in "religious" or "spiritual" position towards donors.*—Norton v. Kelly, 2 Eden 286, before Lord Henly, in 1764; Huguenin v. Bazley, 14 Ves. 273, before Lord Eldon, in 1807; and Middleton v. Sherborne, 4 G. and C. 358, before Lord Abinger, C.B.

(7.) And lastly, as to persons claiming "mesmeric" relation towards or connection with the grantor.—Lyon v. Home, 37 L. J. Ch. 674, before Sir G. M. Giffard, now Lord Justice, in 1868.

Such being undoubtedly the quite unlimited operation of British law in protecting all persons against their own follies and weaknesses, it is scarcely necessary for me to do more than to point out very shortly the distinction between all the above-cited authorities applicable to the present case and the case of Boyce v. Roxborough, 6 H. of Lords 2 (1857). The general rule as to "fraud and coercion" laid down by their Lordships in that case is manifestly only applicable to the class of cases then under their Lordships' consideration—viz., cases where the person in whose favour the will or other instrument was executed stood in no special position or peculiar relation towards the deceased, as was the ground of the undue influence in all the cases I have cited as founded on Lord Eldon's celebrated judgment in Huguenin v. Bazley.

That this must have been their Lordships' meaning in Boyce v. Rossborough is evident, not only from every word of the judgment of the Lord Chancellor, but also from the circumstance that none of the well-known and important authorities I have cited were ever mentioned in the argument; and they must therefore be considered as left entirely untouched by that judgment.

It was indeed gently suggested by Mr. Owen that the authorities adopting the rule laid down in Huguenin v. Bazley must be considered as solely applicable to Equity procedure, and are not open to me in my present judgment in Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; but against this view I must defer—First, to the constant quotation of these Equity authorities in all Ecclesiastical cases within their application; secondly, to Baron Parke's words in Baker v. Batt, that the rules of law on this subject are the same in Ecclesiastical Courts and Courts of Common Law; and, thirdly, I know no authority for holding that "undue influence" any more than "sanity" can be different in different Jurisdictions of the Law. Moreover, the only effect of my adopting Mr. Owen's view would be that I ought to order this case to stand over till the defendant put a bill, *pro forma*, on the file for an injunction against the present proceedings. I prefer, however, to rest this part of my judgment on the three reasons I have given in answer to Mr. Owen's *suggestions*; which indeed was not pressed upon me, except by the length and earnestness with which he commented on Boyce v. Rossborough.

I may add that Lord Cottenham's judgment in Dent v. Bennett, and Lord Eldon's judgment in Huguenin v. Bazley, are so strongly impressed on my own mind as the impregnable authorities on this class of cases that I may adopt Lord Cottenham's words, in speaking of Huguenin v. Bazley, and say that my recollection of that celebrated judgment of Dent v. Bennett has not been diminished nor in any way affected by the experience of thirty years, since I listened to its delivery.

I may also remark with reference to this case of Boyce v. Rossborough, that the "influence" then under consideration was the influence of a wife over her husband; as to which I am not aware that the law assigns any limits except those specified by their lordships, viz., concealment of facts amounting to fraud, or bodily coercion. But such an authority can have no possible application to the present case; which must, from its admitted facts, rather be compared with such authorities as Batts v. Chester and other well-known authorities and legal maxims (5 Beavan) relating to *pretium pudoris* and unlawful cohabitation, as to which it is quite elementary law that voluntary instruments given during such relations are absolutely void, as being not only against public policy, but also *contra bonos mores*.

There remain only two other observations for me to make, as to the arguments used by Mr. Owen in support of plaintiff's application, viz.: First, the previous statements by Mr. Millar to some of the witnesses as to his testamentary intentions in favour of the plaintiff; and, *secondly*, the opinions of these witnesses that Mr. Millar was an obstinate man, not likely to be swayed or influenced by the plaintiff or anyone else.

As to the first point, these testamentary statements are applicable enough to the question of "animus testandi," but that having been conceded by Mr. Gordon, I cannot see how they bear upon the question of "undue influence," except in fact to *prove* the correctness and permanent character of the plaintiff's "influence" over Mr. Millar. As to the second point, the obstinacy of Mr. Millar is quite consistent with the cases both of plaintiff and defendant; and in such cases as the present it is plain that the plaintiff's obstinacy and perverseness in his infatuated immorality lies at the root of the whole influence of the plaintiff.

Digressing from consideration of the law as to the present case as clearly beyond argument, I will now point out the evidence as to the "special relation" between Mrs. Millar, the plaintiff, who has plainly, by some fatal obliquity of moral sense, been most anxious herself to establish all that is necessary to overturn the present application. "I knew Mr. Millar about a month before I left Melbourne. I came with him to Sydney. He was not living with his wife and family when we became acquainted. I lived with him after our arrival in Sydney to the time of his death. No one else lived in the house with us during that time. I had charge of the domestic duties and of the house and the housekeeping. We had a servant named Jane Underwood, who stayed five weeks. About March, 1868, when Mr. Millar was ill, Helen Nimmolo, a charwoman, used to come to the house. Mr. Millar had few visitors to the house. I accompanied him—he seldom or never went out without me."

The other witnesses (whom I shall not quote verbatim) prove beyond all question that during the whole time of the plaintiff's living with Mr. Millar, she cohabited with him, and added this relation to Mr. Millar to her other connexion "as housekeeper" and personal attendant. The plaintiff's case has, in fact, this startling peculiarity, which appears to "saturate" the whole case, as noticed by Lord Justice Giffard in Lyons v. Home, viz.:—that the testamentary intentions of Mr. Millar towards the plaintiff were the not unlawful result or fruit of her having "given up for him" her former occupation of milliner, abandoned her own person as a wife, and "lost her character and friends." As I hinted during the argument, I am neither prepared to sanction such unblushing and unprecedented arguments in favour of immorality, nor am I willing to become the first Judge who is to break down the barriers of social life, and allow continuous unlawful cohabitation to be recognised as such in our Courts of Justice.

Nor is it immaterial to consider the feelings of Mr. Millar towards his family, as to which it is enough to read Mrs. Millar's testimony. "I have no reason to believe that the affections of my late husband to myself and children was less than it was before he left Melbourne. He never expressed to me any intention of leaving his property away from myself and children. The first intimation I had of his illness in Sydney was from Mr. Wilson in Sydney. I believe that my late husband would not have willed his property away from me, from his letters and also from his disposition and character. These are the grounds of my belief. He never manifested this disposition by any overt act."

This affection for his family is also confirmed by the witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Humphery. Mr. Humphery says:—"I have often heard him speak of his family in Melbourne, but I recollect nothing definite. He led me to suppose that he was fond of his wife, but seldom spoke of his family, except to boast of them as a fine family. He said he had a fine son," &c.

It is true, that some of the plaintiff's witnesses say that on some occasions Mr. Millar said that his family should not have enough of his property to "twist round his finger;" but as these witnesses display a great forgetfulness of the time and circumstances of those threats, besides displaying a remarkable coincidence of expressions in their evidence, I consider their evidence as far overbalanced by Mrs. Millar's testimony, and by the natural feelings of the husband and father, confirmed, as it is, by the written testimony of the affectionate correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Millar during the earlier years of their separation, and up to the month of April, 1868, a few months only before he openly left Melbourne, with the plaintiff.

Such being the facts showing the relation between the plaintiff and the deceased, and the "undue influence" to which he was subjected; and nothing can be more conclusive than the plaintiff's own testimony, as already set forth. We have also to consider that connection as existing between a woman apparently about 30 years of age, dealing with a man of advanced years, he being in an habitual and almost continuous state of intoxication to the time of his death, and for the eighteen months while under the so called "care" of the plaintiff. I would especially refer to the circumstances of the last month of his life, when he had destroyed the former will in her favour, being in his own possession, she proceeds with him to the office of Wilson, the "certificated conveyancer," as already mentioned; there manifestly watching him in all his progress, and carefully leaving that will in Wilson's safe; so as to be never in his own independent custody a power of cancellation. Mr. Millar, still under plaintiff's care, returns to Newtown. She then openly boasts to one witness that "she had got him to make a will in her favour." A case of brandy is sent in for Mr. Millar, and a cask of ale for the plaintiff; and thus she finally secures her prey, by allowing him to drink himself to death.

Nor can I avoid expressing my astonishment at the cool evidence of this "certificated conveyancer," who goes out to Newtown about a fortnight after the execution of the will, and knowing all the circumstances of Mr. Millar's past life, pretends on one day to offer to revoke the will then safe in his office; and yet a few days afterwards, when this unfortunate man is unable to move from his bed, and his conscience begins to be tortured by his sinful life and recollections of his deserted family, implores Wilson "to destroy the will," "to tear it up," for he sees devils coming for him;—this "certificated conveyancer" contents himself with attributing all these perfectly coherent and most reasonable outpourings of the conscience to mania; and only takes good care to delay writing his hypocritical letter "as a Christian" to Mr. Millar's family in Melbourne till within three or four days of the death of his unfortunate client, who thus sinks into the grave about a month after the execution of his will, and still under the pretended care of the "certificated conveyancer," and the plaintiff, the guilty partner of his miserable home.

Lastly, I am bound to mention the cruel letter [Exhibit F] of the plaintiff to Mrs. Millar, dated 3rd October, 1868, when Mrs. Millar's caveat had been entered against the present attempt to obtain probate of the document. In this exhibit the plaintiff writes:—"I am actuated by a feeling of Christianlike consideration for you and your daughters; and, that you may understand and appreciate this feeling, I will plainly inform you that I have in my possession letters written by you to Mr. Millar, and copies of his to you, both of which extend over the years of your separation, and, as you are aware, contain many particulars concerning your family secrets; and, in addition to this, I have heard a full account of his troubles from Mr. Millar, which I fully believe you would not wish to become publicly known, and which I should be sorry to expose, unless circumstances compelled me to do so. *But if you do not withdraw your protest*, which I understand is to the effect that Mr. Millar was under my undue influence when making his will, I will be compelled to give your letters into Court."

I will only add that I should have much preferred that a jury should have given their verdict upon these facts, as in Wolfskehl v. Mitchell; but as neither party desired a jury it was not my duty to shrink from the responsibility of my position; and the law clearly requires me in all cases of suspicion to be satisfied clearly on all the points required for validity to the will propounded. As Sir S. Lushington said, in Jones v. Goodrich, "When any circumstances awaken the vigilance of the Court, all the proofs must be full and satisfactory;" and numerous cases in the Privy Council may be cited to the same effect.

Under all the circumstances of this case, and for the reasons and under the authorities I have stated, I have no hesitation in refusing probate of the document propounded to this Court by the plaintiff as the last will of the late Mr. Millar; and I am also of opinion, and adjudicate, that the plaintiff pay the defendant's costs of this suit.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Edward Hunt, a special meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of James L. Michael, an adjourned third meeting. A claim by Wanen, to prove in the estate, was ordered to stand over for legal evidence, two months being allowed for that purpose. Better particulars of disbursements to be filed by the executors on or before the 22nd June, and the meeting was adjourned until the 23rd.

In the estate of Richard Johnson, a second meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule, and one debt was proved.

In the estate of Michael Kindl, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. Twelve months' accounts, under rules 22 and 23, and statement under rule 20, to be filed on or before the 12th June, and the meeting was adjourned until the 16th.

In the estate of Thomas Purcell, a single meeting. Insolvent did not appear. Two debts were proved. Twelve months' accounts, under rules 22 and 23, and statement under rule 20, to be filed on or before the 23rd June, and the meeting adjourned until the 30th, at Bathurst.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 3.—At 11: Motion by Mr. Sempill for confirmation of second plan, in the estate of John Brewer, showing a dividend of 2s 1 19-43d. Consideration of creditors' directions in the estates of Edmund C. Reynolds, James Jackson, Andrew Doyle. Application in re Samuel Tighe, under section 109.

CERTIFICATE MEETING.

Thursday, June 3.—In the estate of Thomas Readford, an adjourned application for certificate.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, June 3.—At 11: William M'Ilveen, adjourned second, and adjourned special for examination.

Friday, June 4.—At 10: Alexander Small, special. At 11: William A. Mappin, Angus J. Macinnis, Alexander Wharton, John Rath, George Tory, single; William R. Gullick, adjourned second. *At Maitland*: Thomas G. Wheatley, Hugh Walker, special.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Chapman, Renwick, Hunt, and Campbell.

Of sixteen prisoners who were brought before the Bench, three were discharged, and one was remanded.

Two persons were fined 5s. each, and seven were fined 10s. each for drunkenness.

John Frazer, 60, an old offender, charged with having stolen one coat and one gross of lucifer matches, valued at 10s., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

James Sullivan was summarily convicted of having stolen an axe, valued at 4s., the property of Walter Smith, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Margaret Bennie was found guilty of having wilfully broken a lamp, the property of Thomas Harky, and was ordered to pay 20s. damages, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were forty-four cases, of which one was dismissed, six were postponed, and fifteen were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, Thomas Dixon and Enos Williams were fined 20s. each for commencing the erection of houses without having first put up a platform and handrail outside the hoarding for the protection of the public. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, George Wilcox was fined 40s. for loitering on his journey, and Richard Walmsley was fined in a like amount for assaulting James Benson, another omnibus driver. John H. Plant, having neglected to pay the sum of 12s. 6d. due for dray hire, was ordered to pay double the amount. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, James Moore, a baker, was fined 40s. for neglecting to furnish his delivery cart with the means for weighing the bread; James Robinson and Robert Hoddle were fined 10s. each for having and using incorrect weighing machines; John Robinson and William Macnamara were fined 20s. each, and Robert Hoddle was fined 10s. for having light weights: in each case with the addition of 10s. 6d. professional costs for Mr. Cory. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Municipality of Redfern, Frederick Kellaway, Michael Maher, William Kelly, and Philip Cotter were fined 10s. each, and Dennis Martin and William Elliott, 15s. each, for allowing animals (goats and horses) their property to stray in public places; and Andrew Fisher was fined 40s. for not having affixed the necessary spouting in front of two houses belonging to him, so as to prevent the rain-drip upon the footway. [illegible] Meredith was found guilty of so carelessly driving in George-street that the pole of his omnibus broke into the omnibus of Lewis Alexander, and thereby endangered the safety of one Martha Wetherell, a passenger, and was ordered to pay a penalty of £3 10s., with 21s. professional costs. John Young was fined 40s. for rescuing four calves which were in custody for the purpose of being impounded, having been found trespassing upon the Water Reserve.

The Roster.—Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Thompson have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

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WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Bwvers their Worships Messrs. R. H. Vose and Burdekin.

John Grogan, Sarah Smith, and Mary Ann Rice, apprehended for drunkenness, were each ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., in default to be imprisoned for seven days; and Samuel Hayseldan, for a similar offence, was fined 5s., with the alternative of two days' incarceration. Two other drunkards were discharged.

Annie Watt was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., in default to be sent to gaol for seven days, for resisting a constable in the execution of his duty.

John Enright, Joseph Wallis, John Jones, Humphrey Bray, Michael Marnin, Thomas Glaysbrook, Fergus M'Lean, and John Tierney were severally fined for allowing animals to stray about the borough of Woollahra.

Thomas Walker, landlord of the Dry Dock Hotel, Balmain, was mulcted in the sum of 40s., and 5s. 6d. costs, for keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquors, at 12.50 a.m. on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo.

Ann Owen v. Joseph Owen was a case of wife desertion, in which the defendant was ordered to pay the sum of 15s. per week for twelve months for the support of his wife, and 6s. 6d. costs.

John Yates appeared on summons, wherein he is charged with refusing to pay James Johnson the sum of £13, wages due. The Bench made an order for the payment of the amount claimed, with 6s. 10d. costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Payten v. Casburn, Harber v. Bloomfield, Davey v. Lennon, Baird v. Mayor and others.

BANCO COURT.—Hassall v. Rodd (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10 30: Re Thompson, a lunatic, to proceed on committee's fourth account, and committee's costs on account; Sempill v. Doherty, adjourned taxation. At 12 noon: Mackenzie v. West and another, adjourned examination.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAYS

(From the Quarterly Review.)

No. III.

HOWEVER much we may blame the railway companies for suddenly raising their tariff, it ought not to be forgotten that in doing so they have the authority of the very same Parliament which led them on the road to ruin. Of the three railways south of the Thames which have recently combined to raise their fares, only one is solvent, the second is pauperised, and the third is hopelessly bankrupt. And if the directors of those companies think that they will be enabled by their recent measure to place their respective concerns in a sound financial position, the public must under present circumstances be content to abide the infliction until better days come round.

General experience is, however, quite against the theory that high fares will increase net receipts. It may do so temporarily, but the eventual result will be, that that part of the public with whom daily travelling is a necessity, will gradually remove into lower fare districts, whilst a serious check will be given to those building operations in the neighbourhood of stations, which all the metropolitan companies have up to this time been endeavouring to encourage. But there is a still larger number of travellers with whom travelling is not so much a matter of necessity as of choice; and though these may be tempted to travel by a moderate fare, and still more so by a low fare, they will certainly not be tempted by a high one. They will simply refrain from travelling, unless when they cannot avoid it.

When workmen strike for a rise of wages, they assume that the money available for wages is an unlimited quantity. The combining companies seem to us to have run into precisely the same error. The great bulk of travellers by railway are, as we have seen, not rich people, but people of moderate means, and many of them comparatively poor people, who travel third-class because they cannot afford to pay more. When the average suburban resident pays so much for rent and taxes, so much for clothing, and so much for food, there remains but a small surplus for travelling by railway; and if the companies raise the fares 25 or 50 per cent., the inevitable result will be, as in the case of the Greenock line, that many of the first-class passengers will travel second, and second-class travel third, while a still larger number of third-class passengers will altogether disappear from the trains. In the meantime, while the southern companies are engaged in trying their experiment, and stimulating by their policy the revival of recently abandoned competing schemes in their respective districts, let us see how railway matters have been managed abroad.

Foreign Governments have not been so unwise as to follow the example of England. They have either themselves made, or promoted the formation of railways, on a settled and definite system. Recognising the fact that this mode of internal communication has superseded nearly every other, and that railways must necessarily engross the traffic of the districts through which they pass, the Governments of continental countries, instead of encouraging competition, have carefully provided against it; but they have, at the same time, taken care that the profits of working the monopoly shall be secured for the public. In some cases they have themselves constructed and they work the lines at the cost and for the benefit of the public, and in others they concede to private companies the privilege of constructing and working the lines authorised, reserving a reversionary interest in them as public property; but in all cases they exercise the right of fixing the fares and rates of the traffic carried.

The present very low tariff for passengers on the Belgian State railways has only been in force about three years, though before that time it was considerably lower than in England. The recent reduction was adopted chiefly because of the extraordinary increase which had been observed to follow a previous lowering of the goods tariff. Not only was the commerce of the country greatly promoted by it, the merchandise traffic having increased 72 per cent., but the receipts of the State railways were largely augmented. To quote from the report of M. Vandersticheln, Minister of Public Works, to the Chamber of Representatives at Brussels on the 7th March, 1865:—

"Since 1856, that is to say in eight years:

"1. The charges on goods have been lowered on an average of 28 per cent.

"2. The public have dispatched 2,706,000 tons more, while they have economised more than 20,000,000 francs (£800,000) on the cost of carriage.

"3. The public treasury has realised 5,781,000 francs (£231,240) more, after having paid the cost of working and the interest of capital.

"Being in this prosperous situation, the Government have asked if the time has not come to turn their attention to the second part of the problem of cheap transport. In other words, whether it is not proper to apply to the service of passengers the principles which have given such satisfactory results to that of goods.

"The Government is of opinion that facility and cheapness of travelling are in principle as fruitful of benefits to all classes of society as the economical transport of goods can be for the producers and for the consumers."

The policy so early adopted by Belgium with reference to the construction and working of railways had an important influence on the other European Governments, by whom its example was shortly after generally followed.

In some cases, the State, as in Belgium, took the initiative, projecting and constructing the railways, and retaining the working of them in their own hands; in others, the plans of the proposed lines were submitted to and approved by the Ministers of State, and concessions were granted to private companies to construct and work them subject to the control and approval of Government. Thus, of the 3777 miles of railway open in Prussia, 950 miles were constructed at the expense of the State, and are worked by a Government staff; 877 miles were constructed by private companies under concessions, and are also worked by Government; and 1950 miles were constructed and are worked by private companies. In 1863, the State lines yielded a profit of 7¾ per cent. on the capital expended in their construction; the other lines worked by the Government yielded 5 per cent.; and the lines worked by the private companies 8¾ per cent., though some companies, such as the Magdeburg-Halberstadt, have divided over 20 per cent.

The same policy has been adopted in Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurtemburg, Baden, and most of the other German States; in some of which the railways contribute largely towards the public revenue. Thus in Baden the State railways yield a profit upon the capital expended on them of not less than 15 per cent. The financial condition of Austria not having been such as to enable its Government to raise money direct for the construction of railways, concessions have been granted to companies for a term not exceeding ninety years, the Government meanwhile guaranteeing a certain rate of interest as an inducement to capitalists to invest in the undertakings. By this means, 3694 miles of Austrian railway have been constructed, which at present yield an average profit of 7¼ per cent. on the working. The Government have reserved the right, when the profits exceed 15 per cent., of making reductions in the tolls authorised by the concession; and at the end of ninety years, the property in the railways and their appurtenances passes absolutely to the State.

The railway policy of France has been of a somewhat similar character. When public railways were first introduced in that country in 1836, the Government undertook to assist in their formation by granting sums in aid, and by constructing the earthworks and bridges. The French lines are for the most part leased to six great companies for a period of ninety-nine years, during which a fund is reserved from the traffic receipts for redemption of the capital, after which the lines become, as in the case of the German railways, the absolute property of the State. Meanwhile, in return for the assistance originally granted by the Government, the companies are required to carry the mails free, as in Germany, and to carry the military and public employés at very low rates. The companies have also to submit to the control exercised by Government over the rates and fares charged for all classes of traffic, besides paying a tax of 10 per cent. on their gross receipts. But as the carrying monopoly of the companies is rigidly protected, and as no competitive lines are conceded, nor more railways constructed than are considered necessary for the adequate accommodation of the public, nearly all the French companies pay large dividends to their proprietors.

On comparing the public service of railways at home and abroad, it may be stated generally that in England travelling is quicker and dearer, abroad it is slower, cheaper, and safer. Our lines are crowded with light-fast running trains; the trains run abroad are fewer, but they are much better filled. Hence the foreign receipts per train are considerably greater, while their working-expenses are less than ours by about 25 per cent. In France the receipts of the passenger trains average 10s. 2d. per mile, as against 5s. 3d. in England; and allowing for working expenses, the net profit in the one case is 6s. 5d., and in the other only 2s. 9d. Mr. Seymour Clarke, when before the Commission, summed up the reasons why foreign lines are worked cheaper than English in these words: "Fewer trains, less wear and tear, and slower speed."

In England, more regard is paid to express high-priced traffic, and abroad to cheap third and fourth-class traffic, which is found to be the most productive. In Belgium even the express trains carry third-class passengers; while in France, and especially in Germany, much greater facilities than in England are given to the lower classes of passengers. There comparatively few persons travel first-class—"only princes, fools, and Englishmen," as the saying goes; 80 per cent. of the German passengers being of the third and fourth class. Yet the charge for first-class passengers in Prussia and the German States generally, is very moderate, being only at the rate of three-halfpence per mile, while second-class is a penny, third-class three farthings, and fourth-class three-eighths of a penny. Return tickets are also granted on the Prussian railways at very low rates.

It will thus be observed that the policy of continental Governments with reference to railways has been entirely different to that heretofore pursued in this country. Here, private companies have had to contend, at great cost, for the privilege of constructing and working the national highways; but, once obtained, the privilege has proved of comparatively small advantage to them, for they have always been open to attack. One of the favourite ideas of English statesmen—but without a particle of statesmanship in it—has been that it is for the benefit of the public that there should be free competition between railway companies; and with that view duplicate lines—whether got up by schemers, contractors, or bona fide companies—have been authorised and constructed in all directions. Then, veering about, our legislators have granted powers enabling the competing companies to amalgamate, or to enter into combinations for the purpose of preventing competition, by which the benefits originally promised have been completely nullified. There has thus been a great waste of capital in parliamentary contests and in the construction of unnecessarily expensive lines of railway; and while some of the companies have been reduced to bankruptcy, and all have been more or less impoverished, the result to the public is that they have to pay more for travelling by railway in England than in any other country in Europe. In a word, railway construction has proceeded more slowly and profitably abroad, more rapidly and ruinously at home. Foreign Governments have only authorised such lines to be made from time to time as were required for the accommodation of the public. Thus the capital invested was rendered productive, while waste was avoided; and part of the profit was returned to the public in the form of the low fares at which they were enabled to travel. Whereas here, under the so-called "competitive" system, where the lines have been so much more costly, and so many more expensive lines have been made than are necessary, the companies are poorer, the service is dearer, and the prospects of increased advantage to the public are considerably more remote.

The different light in which railways are regarded by the public abroad and at home is very striking. There, railways and their owners are regarded as public benefactors; here, they are regarded very much in the light of public enemies.

"The two systems," said Mr. Stewart (formerly of the London and North-Western Railway) "are totally different. One represents a system of unrestricted competition, leading occasionally to very great inconvenience and injustice to individuals; carried on, as respects current transactions, without regard to commercial principle, and too often with a view only to effect a settlement with a competitor; producing disturbance and much inconvenience to the general traffic, and also serious injury to individuals, localities, and ports;—whereas abroad they have a system based on monopoly, regulated by the State with a view to the avoidance of those evils; a system, in fact, under which practical effect is given to the intentions of Cardwell's Act."

Again, Sir Rowland Hill also observed:—

"It cannot be denied that the injustice inflicted in various ways on the companies is too often retaliated upon individuals. No one can fail to be struck with the great amount of public dissatisfaction on the subject of railway management, of which not a little has come before us in evidence. And it must be admitted that there are points and occasions on which complaint is well founded."

Abroad, railways are worked after a carefully defined system, which applies alike to all towns and districts and classes; here they seem to be managed after no settled policy, the rates and fares being lowered in some districts and raised in others, according to caprice, or the shifting views of directors. Hence a chronic state of public irritation, and frequent active local outbreaks against the railway monopoly. The appearance of a single letter of complaint against railways in *The Times* will at any time evoke a howling chorus of complaint from all the other papers; and such is the prevalent feeling against railway companies, that they will knowingly submit to fraud and imposition rather than run the risk of appearing before juries, knowing the almost certainty of an adverse verdict whenever an opportunity presents itself for "serving them out."

The tariffs of the English companies, present the greatest anomalies. They make distinctions between persons and between places. They serve large customers at a lower price than they serve small ones; granting special low rates to the former, while the latter have to pay high rates, according to the published tariff; the alleged tendency of this practice being to crush the small dealers and concentrate trade in the hands of large firms. But the great grievance is in the service of particular towns, inland and seaport. The rate charged per ton per mile between different places on the same line will sometimes be found to vary as much as 200 per cent. The Liverpool merchants complain of a combination of the railways terminating at that port, under which rates are levied on goods which place them at a great disadvantage compared with other ports. For instance, the rate charged for timber between Liverpool and Manchester is 3 1-16d. per ton per mile, and between Sunderland and Manchester it is only ⅗ths of a penny; between Liverpool and Penistown 3 1-42d., and between Hull and Penistown 1½d.; between Liverpool and Stockport 3d., and between Grimsby and Stockport 1½d. There is also a great inequality in the rates charged by the railway companies for the conveyance of corn, salt, and other commodities between the seaports and the inland towns. Thus, the rate for corn between Liverpool and Manchester was, until very recently, 8s. 4d. per ton for thirty-two miles (since reduced to 6s. 8d.) while from Gloucester to Birmingham, fifty-three miles, it is only 5s. 6d. From Liverpool to Derby, ninety-two miles, the rate is 15s. per ton; and from Goucester to Derby, ninety-nine miles, it is only 7s. 6d.

But while the Liverpool merchants complain of the advantages given to Hull and other ports in respect of lower mileage rates for timber, corn, and sugar, the Hull merchants on their part complain of the favouritism shown by the North Eastern Company to ports of their own on the east coast. For instance, they complain that the rate from Tyne Dock, below Newcastle, to Leeds, 104 miles, and from Hartlepool, seventy-two miles, is no more than the rate from Hull to Leeds, fifty miles. They allege that the arbitrary power exercised by the railway companies of fixing a lower mileage rate to and from the ports situated at a greater distance from the inland towns, operates most prejudicially against Hull, by abstracting its trade, and depriving it of those natural advantages which it possesses as a port. They say, fix the rate at what you think proper, but let it be an equitable and uniform mileage rate: this will be fair to all parties, and for the interest of trade generally as well as of the companies themselves.

There are, however, still greater anomalies in the rates charged for conveyance of goods between inland towns. For example, the rate for hardware between Birmingham and London is 27s. 6d. a ton, whereas between Birmingham and Sheffield, a less distance, it is 40s.; and between Birmingham and Newcastle, which is twice the distance of Sheffield, it is only 35s. So also with sugar. Between Liverpool and Leeds the railway rate is 3½d. per ton per mile, between Greenock and Leeds 1¼d., and between Glasgow and Manchester only ¾d. Between Glasgow and Birmingham, sugar is carried at the rate of 8s. 3d. per 100 miles, and between London and Birmingham at the rate of 19s. 2d. per 100 miles! The London merchants, like those of Liverpool and Hull, may cry out against this state of things, but they are powerless. The railway companies can charge what rates they think proper, within their maximum, which is invariably high; and it is thus in their power, by means of differential rates, to ruin the trade of one place and enrich that of another, and in a great measure to regulate the scarcity or abundance of commodities in any particular locality. It may be sufficient to mention that one effect of the very low rates charged for the conveyance of sugar from the north to the south has been to stimulate the sugar-refining trade of Glasgow into unusual activity, and at the same time almost to extinguish that of London.

Where competition really exists, as, for instance, by sea or canal, they must necessarily carry at rates considerably within their maximum, or not carry at all. The general managers defend this course, and they insist that the public generally are gainers by the competition between the railway companies and steam or canal-boats, while trade is stimulated into activity in new quarters. At the same time, the railway companies compete, not because they like it, but because they cannot help it; and they acknowledge that they put a stop to it wherever practicable. Thus nearly all the canals have become amalgamated with the railways or been arranged with so as to prevent competition; and on such arrangements being effected the rates have at once been raised. It is not, however, possible to buy up the great water-roads by sea, and hence the principal competition railways now have to encounter is with the steamboat companies, which effectually keep down the rates at all points where communication by sea is practicable. But even in those inland districts in which the railway companies possess a monopoly of the traffic, they allege that it is their interest so to regulate the rates and accommodation as to produce the largest amount of remunerative traffic possible. And with respect to the carriage of sugar between Glasgow and Birmingham at the rate of a penny a ton per mile, while the charge between London and Birmingham is 2½d., they say that they merely offer such a rate as will secure the traffic, and the distance being so much greater in the one case than in the other, they have necessarily to make the proportionate rate per mile so much the lower. Such, in a few words, is the gist of the defence of the railway companies.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSSOHN.*

(From the Spectator.)

THERE is no music of a scholastic kind so generally popular in this country as that of Mendelssohn. There are, indeed, serious people who consider him too theatrical, and who prefer the full-wigged dignity of Handel; but even they are becoming converted through "St. Paul," "Elijah," and the "Reformation Symphony." It is natural enough then that an interest, not measured by the stirring or monotonous character of the biography, should be taken in the personal career of the composer. He is not long dead. Many persons can remember hearing him play in London, and speak of his wonderful execution, as well as his extraordinary mastership over the arts of expression. The main lines of his career are already familiar to the world. He had never to struggle with poverty. He was by temperament fortunately exempt from incitations of habit which have too frequently clouded the paths of men of genius. Then many of his letters have been published in which Mendelssohn was unreserved in personal details of character. Still, we can welcome this book as an addition to a kind of literature which is neither dull nor unprofitable.

Herr Devrient, as we suppose we ought to call him, claims for himself an intimate friendship with the composer, and justifies the title to such relations by a series of kindly and picturesque chapters, from which it is evident enough that Mendelssohn held him in high esteem. It will be observed that writers of such works as this invariably open by disclosing the early age at which their heroes commenced to display their wonderful talents. It brings to mind a famous discussion in "Tristram Shandy," in which Mr. Shandy enumerates the performances of prodigies with a *diminuendo* of ages which comes down at last to the natal day of an infant who took that early opportunity of distinguishing himself. To us the precocious piano-playing of Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and others, may seem almost apocryphal until we look closely at the system of musical education in Germany, where a natural aptitude for the art is put in training, and organised as soon as a child can prattle. Mendelssohn was a composer before he was, so to speak, emancipated from pinafores. Herr Devrient's first recollection of the boy was seeing him trudging through the streets, with his father holding his hand, and wearing long brown curls which he had a habit of tossing from side to side. Not long afterwards he met him at a musical party. "With half-closed eyelids beneath which flashed his bright brown eyes, he would almost defiantly, and with a slight lisp, jerk out his answers to the inquisitive and searching questions that people usually address to young prodigies. His technical command of the pianoforte and musicianly way of playing struck me then as surprising." The lad possessed every advantage, and had his progress accelerated by every means. His compositions were played at his father's house by first-rate instrumentalists; he was taught the science of his art by Zelter; he was unembarrassed as to resources. When his music was being performed at these domestic concerts, "he used to stand on a stool before his music-desk, and look among the sedate musicians, especially near the giant double-bass, a wonder-child indeed in his boy's suit, shaking back his long curls and looking over the heads of the musicians like a little general; then, stoutly waving his *baton*, firmly and quietly conducted the piece to the end, meanwhile noting and listening to every little detail as it passed."

The book is full of pleasant stories of Mendelssohn's sunny and affectionate nature. The author, too, in a quaint style, gives us glimpses of German existence, of his own placid love affair and marriage, which add to the interest of the volume. The accounts of the réunions at old Mendelssohn's house are fresh and graphic. Here, for instance, is an interesting group of characters:—

"Foreign musicians mostly brought introductions to the house, and afforded endless entertainment and suggestions to Felix and Fanny (his sister.) One of these was the strange and talented violinist Boucher, who bore an extraordinary resemblance to Napoleon I., and was quite a curiosity to the Mendelssohns. He traded on his Bonaparte profile by putting his violin aside during the *tuttis* of the orchestra, and exhibiting himself in the well-known imperial attitude. Sometimes he would play holding his violin behind his back; these tricks, together with his occasional really fine playing, brought him a series of exceptionally crowded rooms. He was an extraordinary mixture of *naïveté*, craziness, and French adroitness in turning everything to profit. There were also the flutist Guillot, whose dashing execution overstepped the limits of his instrument; and the measured Drouet, who, on the other hand, combined extreme softness of tone with the utmost fluency of execution. Then there was Moscheles, much looked up to by Felix, and Reisseger, before his promotion to the post of Kapellmeister in Dresden. It could not be but that Felix should receive the most varied and stirring impressions from coming in contact with so many different types of power and character."

Mendelssohn was not at all a milksop in his mode of life, despite the vulgar belief that a love for music is suggestive or productive of effeminacy. He was a good horseman, swimmer, and jumper. His father had a gymnasium fitted up in the garden, in which Felix used to distinguish himself. A swimming society was formed, for which Mendelssohn wrote songs to be sung in the water, great fun being got out of the efforts of the members to manage the catches while plunging about. In his twentieth year he is described as "of middle height, slender frame, and of uncommon muscular power, a capital gymnast, swimmer, walker, rider, and dancer, the leading feature of his outward and inner nature was an extraordinary sensitiveness." His brain, indeed, was constantly at work, but he had one great means of recovering himself from the distresses of over-mental exertion. He could sleep at any moment, and for any length of time. But he never indulged himself excessively in this respect, no more than in any other. He possessed a sweet unclouded fancy, and we suspect that a great deal of the specific poetical character of his music is due to the absence of rough and bitter experiences. But here we have no space to enter into such a speculation. The man was constantly true to the ideal of his art. In what measure he was so can be partly guessed from the contents of this work, but better from the works of the great tone-poet himself. The reading world and those who love music especially are indebted to Herr Devrient and Miss Macfarren, to whom this translation has been intrusted. The lady seems to have performed her task with care and skill, preserving as she has done by literal translation some of the illuminative German phrases, and throughout resetting the original in plain idiomatic English.

* My Recollections of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and His Letters to Me. By Edward Devrient. Translated from the German by Natalia Macfarren. London: Bentley.

REVIEW.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AS INVESTMENTS.

Telegraph Companies Considered as Investments: With Remarks on the Superior Advantages of Submarine Cables. By J. Wagstaff Blundell, public accountant. London: Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

THE Telegraph, as a means of speedy communication, is but in its infancy, though perhaps no modern instrument of civilisation has made within the same period the like degree of progress, either mechanically or socially. It is not yet twenty-five years since the first great undertaking was practically introduced; but the experience of that day has long been surpassed alike as to the advantages presented by the Telegraph, and as to the means for utilising them. The pamphlet before us has the merit of bringing into a focus, as it were, the latest commercial aspect of the question, and enabling us to see the comparative advantages as investments of land and submarine lines, while incidentally it suggests routes along which the use of submarine cables may be beneficially extended. We will endeavour to give some idea of the views held by Mr. Blundell, believing that they will be of use to those in search of eligible investments in telegraphic enterprise. His subject, he says, is the use of the science of Telegraphy considered financially; and his object is to prove that telegraph companies do not yet hold their proper position as general investments.

Mr. Blundell commences by a sketch of the series of difficulties, physical and financial, which had to be encountered and overcome before the two existing Atlantic cables were laid; and, coming at last to the three accidents that occurred between May, 1867, and August, 1868, which happened to the 1866 cable, he deduces from those accidents the conclusion that telegraph companies ought to be encouraged as investments. It is apparently paradoxical to contend that accidents are advantageous; but they certainly are in the view taken by Mr. Blundell, which is a relative view. The gross traffic of the Atlantic cables in 1868 amounted to £387,938; the cost of each accident was about £10,000; so that if two such accidents happened every year, the charge for repairs would be only a little more than 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts. Referring incidentally to the relative value of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph stocks, it is remarked that at present prices the former pay as an investment 11 1-6 per cent., and the latter only 9¾ per cent. It is next shown that the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company is now earning more than 10 per cent. per annum, and that it will earn more. The French Atlantic Telegraph Company is also introduced, and Mr. Blundell estimates that it will pay about 8¾ per cent., assuming that the cable does not break.

Next come comparisons between land lines and submarine cables. The working expenses of the Electric and International Company in 1868, it is stated, were 57½ per cent. of the receipts, and the maintenance of the lines cost 15½ per cent. of the gross receipts, which is included in the 57½ per cent. But the cost of maintaining a long deep-sea cable was only 5 1-7 per cent. of the gross receipts. The charge of maintenance for land lines appears thus to be three times that of the submarine cable; while the working expenses of the latter are only 10 per cent. upon the receipts against 57½ per cent. upon the former.

Why, then, the author proceeds to argue, do not the public invest in submarine telegraph companies, and why does not Parliament subsidise a submarine cable to India? The answer apparently must be, because they think it will not pay. The want of a subsidy is the cause of the want of confidence; and the consequence is that the lines to India have to be taken overland through foreign countries. Now breakdowns upon land wires are continual, expensive to repair, and such lines are exposed to interruption in time of war. In fact, in war time our communications with India by land wires would be entirely cut off. There is, Mr. Blundell forcibly argues, but one mode of remedying these evils—and that is to lay down a submarine cable in duplicate from the Land's-end in Cornwall, via Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, and Suez to Bombay. There would only be one land break, namely, from Alexandria to Suez; but if the cables were laid through the Lesseps Suez Canal, the whole communication would be submarine; and eventually it might be extended to Australasia. Mr. Blundell here again insists upon the duty of Parliament to extend aid to such an undertaking, but he believes it would be necessary only as a means of inspiring confidence in the financial results of the project. It would not really increase the obligations of the country, while it would materially assist in raising the necessary capital.

The general conclusion arrived at is thus highly favourable to submarine cables. They cost less than land lines in working, expenses, and maintenance. Hence they may be assumed to be better investments. But the public confidence is not adequately extended to them because of mistakes and accidents. Mistakes are not very probable now that experience has been gained, and the cost of accidents is extremely moderate. A parliamentary subsidy is, in Mr. Blundell's view, necessary, because the public are not fully acquainted with the full merits of the case, especially as regards duplicate submarine cables to India.

We must add that Mr. Blundell's work is admirably calculated to draw attention to this most important subject. Telegraphy is certain to receive an almost indefinite expansion, and the public are here supplied in a brief and practical form with some useful facts whereupon they may form a judgment upon the comparative advantages of each branch as an investment.—*Money Market Review.*

TOBACCO.

WE have no kind of object in view, but to place before our reader, be he smoker or non-smoker, the effects which, like all others, a novice must expect to encounter in acquiring the habit. We have heard of an Anti-tobacco Society: but we know nothing of its publications. We have quoted authorities where we have found them, and if our quotations of first-rate opinions have gone in the main against the use of the weed (as we believe they have), we are not answerable for that. The *Lancet*, one of the authorities to which we have alluded, does not seem to take that decided stand against the weed that we should have expected from such an authority. It is lukewarm either way, apparently afraid to praise and yet afraid to condemn. And yet it deprecates the extreme use of it, while it cannot see that that extreme is so easy to fall into from using it at all. This very fact of the habit being one that is so likely to gain, has always formed a sufficient reason for one of our main objections. We are for avoiding temptation altogether, and not for a struggle afterwards between habit and principle, a condition to which the use of it is always approaching. The *Lancet* says:—"We must set aside the cases of excessive smoking, and those exceptional cases, in which tobacco acts as a poison in any quantity." This is a kind of argument to which we by no means assent. Such cases form a part (in our opinion) and a very important part of the whole subject, telling much against the patronage of the weed; and then the *Lancet* confirms what we have advanced by adding, "No doubt, tobacco has a great deal to answer for, because smoking, like other tastes, and more than most, so readily runs into excess. Its worst effects are observable in persons below puberty, in whom it induces a peculiar kind of sullenness, functional palpitation, diminished appetite, and an inaptitude for physical or mental energy, to say nothing of the expense attending it. It is liable to induce a similar train of symptoms in those who contract a habit of smoking only a little, and but a little in excess. We are told that among young soldiers palpitation and deranged action of the heart are common enough from its use. A medical officer noticing the frequency of muscular tremor and unsteadiness of hand among soldiers kept some statistics, in order to ascertain whether there was any great difference between these and the non-smokers, as regards rifle practice. He was, however, unable to prove statistically, that the latter enjoyed any superiority of accurate shooting power." This may be quite true as far as this gentleman's statistics went. But we have certainly met somewhere with the contrary report as extending to the army generally. Tobacco, it is said, among the poorer classes, certainly appears to exert considerable power in restraining the appetite." No doubt it does, but in our turn we may ask does it ever restore it, after restraining it, or does it even improve it? It was one of the very first observations of the Indians of Cuba, from whom it came, that a man can bear a larger amount of fatigue in a given time with a small amount of food, and a pipe, than with the same amount of labour without his baccy; and yet to this is added, of course he could only maintain this within certain limits.

After all it is added, the physiological effect of very moderate smoking has not yet been defined, and the mental state, like the flavour of the weed itself, is incapable of being expressed in words. We have been lately told by a French journalist, M. Emile de Girardin, in a vein of sober earnestness, that the acts and policy of the Emperor are the outcourse of his habit of smoking. To smoke is to "dream wide awake," it is said, which dreaming, should have been added, arises from the brain being muddled, and rendered hardly capable of exercising rationality in clearly considering what enters it—or of treating sentiments with the gravity which should belong to them. They say that there is a tendency among modern French critics to seek in physical causes an explanation of some of the more abstruse moral and social problems of past and present times. The reason is no doubt that it gives scope to the play of a writer's fancy to couple mental and moral peculiarities with physical causes, and it affords an opportunity for clever, interesting, and ingenious speculations in depicting character. To this observation we may simply enquire, would not an active imagination supply the same ideas stripped of any of that unlikeliness which the smoker naturally invests them with? or, in other words, would they not be more likely to be couched in the terms of reason and probability than mystified with the haze of vagueness and indefiniteness of purpose? It dwarfs the intellect, says a great American physician. A man may think like a prince, but what use is that if his ideas are hazy?

It is not very long ago that the British Association encouraged the late Dr. Richardson to go into this important subject, and a paper was read by the doctor in 1864. After describing the various elementary compounds of tobacco, he mentioned the different diseases to which excessive smoking gave rise. He said, it deranges the digestion, causes thirst and nausea, palpitation of the heart, and impairs both vision and hearing, besides rendering the muscles flaccid, and often producing sore throat. Like other doctors, he declares tobacco to be especially injurious to youths, who are still growing; and he says, there is no doubt that if a race of children were raised from parents of whom both smoked, there would be a marked deterioration in the offspring as compared with the children of non-smokers. Put down the smokers of Great Britain, he says, as a million in number (they are more than that, but let it pass), why should there exist perpetually a million of men, not one of whom can at any moment be noted down as in perfect health from day to day? Why should a million of men be living with stomachs that only partially digest, hearts that labour unnaturally, and blood that is not fully oxydised? In a purely philosophical point of view, the question admits of but one answer, viz., that the existence of such a million of imperfectly working living organisms would be a natural curiosity, a picture which to a superior intelligence, observing the whole, and grasping it, would suggest as a mania, foolish, ridiculous, and incomprehensible! Now there is no mistaking this, and the most considerate manner in which we can dismiss this part of the subject is to set smoking tobacco down as followed by its advocates being afflicted with a mania.

A paper in the *Magazine of Domestic Economy* agrees in the general opinion as to the effects of tobacco on the throat and stomach, producing, as it says, a distressing thirst which nothing but stimulants will allay with satisfaction to the drinker. It may therefore be considered as leading to the adoption of ardent spirits, as well as potent vinous liquids. But unfortunately its commands are more imperious, more irresistible than the mere resort to these. It converts into a drunkard one who has no other incentive to drink than that which tobacco gives him; and here is a case to the point. He says:—A very dear and highly gifted friend of ours has lately taken to cigar smoking. He is a man of strong mind, most honourable feeling, and first-rate professional talent; but the propensities of a tobacco smoker seem to have crushed some of the nobler and more sensitive qualities of his mind. He began to smoke cigars *for the sake of companionship*, and they cost him much sickness and discomfort before the habit became pleasing. The tobacco has now become a pleasurable stimulant, and even a necessity, when this feeling is allowed to overcome his judgment. It excites great thirst; and to avoid spirits he deludes himself into the belief that he is incurring no evil by drinking with his cigars and after them, either cider or beer. After taking a glass of either liquid, he requires a second, then a third, then a fourth; for he knows not where to stop. And so he continues to smoke cigar after cigar, and to swallow glass after glass, until he becomes reckless of the amount of his potations. Each morning with its reaction brings headache, depression of spirits, and what is more, repentance and disgust of himself!

He rises uncomfortable, cross, peevish, and often unjust; and he repeatedly vows that he will never touch another cigar nor drink anything stronger than tea. This pledge he repeats voluntarily, and even over and over again. But, how does he redeem it? No sooner is the family dinner ended, at which he drinks nothing but toast and water, than he feels the want of a stimulus to raise his spirits; the narcotic agent or tobacco smoke is therefore resorted to, and the scene of yesterday is played over and over again. At length all his family have lost confidence in his vows and promises, which he is heartily ashamed of having so repeatedly made, so repeatedly broken. Still he retains the vile propensity; but, being ashamed to encounter the pitying smiles of his friends, and the imploring words and looks of his amiable wife, he now retires into holes and corners, and low public-houses, there to enjoy unseen by those who love him, the degrading and filthy indulgence which masters his reason!

Meanwhile he continues each day to utter in the fullness of his heart the promise of amendment that he never keeps. So horror-stricken is he, however, at his own weakness that he urged us to mention it in this paper, in the hope that it may deter others from the commencement of a practice attended with so many evils and assuming so despotic an influence over the mind, as to deprive him of the faculty of exercising his own will! He has no longer the courage to do that which he acknowledges to be right, but continues the sacrifice of a debasing indulgence. He has no longer the fortitude to give up a temporary gratification which he declares to be destructive of his bodily and mental health, and the cause for which he has sacrificed his domestic comfort.—*Nautical Magazine.*

ARE RED STOCKINGS POISONOUS.—M. Tardieu, the celebrated French chemist, has made some interesting and important experiments with red stockings imported from England. After extracting the colouring matter, he introduced a certain quantity of it beneath the skin of a dog, which died in twelve hours. A rabbit similarly treated expired in eight hours, and a frog in four. Opening the animals, M. Tardieu re-extracted the red colouring matter from their bodies, and with it dyed a skein of silk. In his report, communicated to the Académie des Sciences, M. Tardieu condemns the use of the "coraline" (the mineral poison to which the fatal stockings owe their brilliant but deceptive hue) as an article of general commerce, and recommends that the importation of red stockings from England be absolutely prohibited.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 2.

Arthur Pickering, American barque, 221 tons, Captain Jenks, from a whaling voyage. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Saxonia (s.), for Maryborough.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.
Jane, for Newcastle.
Tower Hill, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Tasso, for Mauritius; African Maid, Aurora, Camille, Layard, for Newcastle; Hark-away, for London; James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton; Egmont (s.), for Cleveland Bay; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; E. K. Bateson, Tawera, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 2.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Lady Macartney and servant, Messrs. D. Miller, C. L. Stewart, and 20 in the steerage.
Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain J. Wood, for Maryborough. Passengers—Miss M'Donough, and 2 in the steerage.
African Maid, brig, 143 tons, Captain Frodsham, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.
Aurora, brig, 227 tons, Captain J. Dawson, for Newcastle, in ballast.
Camille, barque, 365 tons, Captain Stafford, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage.
Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Dredge, for Dunedin. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Applewaite, Miss James.
E. K. Bateson, brig, 163 tons, Captain Wilson, for S. S. Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 2.

Angus and Henry, Uncle Tom, from Brisbane Water, with 21,000 feet timber; Magnet, from Cape Hawke, with 1 ton tobacco, 145 bags maize, 20,000 shingles, 4 casks honey, 3 coops fowls, 8 pigs, 24 hides; Amity, from the Manning River, with 400 bags maize, 10 bags bran, 20 hides, 2 coops fowls, 3 cases eggs, 1 coop pigs; Fanny, from Wollongong, with 78 tons coal; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 376 tons coal; Dart, Freak, from Newcastle, with 490 tons coal; Atalanta, from the Clyde River, with 20 logs and 20,000 feet timber; William and Betsy, from Broken Bay, with 35 tons wood; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 155 bales hay, 184 hides, 23 pigs, 165 sheep, 14 bales skins, 31 bales wool, and sundries; Paterson (s.), from the Hunter River, with 231 bales hay, 10 bales wool, 20 bags bone dust.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 2.

Amity, for the Manning River; Magnet, for Cape Hawke; Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Fanny, for Wollongong; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Dart, Freak, for Newcastle; William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; Mary Jane, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 2.

Arthur Pickering, from a whaling voyage: 700 barrels sperm, 20 barrels black oil, Captain Jenks.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 11 packages brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 5 cases whisky, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 856 bags sugar, R. T. Ford and Co.; 16 quarter-casks brandy, 5 quarter-casks wine, 1 bar iron, 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask brandy, 5 bags rice, 6 bags sugar, T. and J. Skinner; 1 case cigars, E. T. Penfold; 2 packages tobacco, H. De Lissa; 1 case tobacco, 4 cases vestas, 1 case cigars, 5 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 70 bars 45 bundles iron, 252 packages, J. Powell; 33 packages drapery, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 60 cases kerosene, W. Love and Co.; 110 cases kerosene, W. Brown and Sons; 2 packages tea, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 3 cases, J. Hughes; 2 cases, S. Owen and Co.; 4 cases drugs, H. L. Nelson; 18 cases axes, M. Moss and Co.; 50 boxes raisins, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 556 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 90 bags sugar, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 60 bags flour, Breillat and Co.; 45 bags flour, 20 bags pollard, J. Wearne; 1 case fruit, Drysdale; 26 oars, 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 25 bundles buckets, S. Zollner; 20 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package, Mitchell and Co.; 1 package, Row; 1 case, Magill; 2 cases, E. Davis; 1 case, Railway Department; 1 package, M. Lemon; 2 cases, Peate and Harcourt; 1 box coin (£1526), Bank N. S. Wales; 4 cases, Cowan and Co.; 1 package, R. Tooth; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, E. Williams and Co.; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 3 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 43 bundles pipe, 9 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, Hinton; 17 cases fruit, P. James; 1 case, C. Furse; 7 packages, On Chong and Co.; 33 cases fruit, J. Brown; 20 cases fruit, W. Blackford; 1 case, J. Partridge; 3 packages, S. Ashew; 1 package, D. Barnett and Co.; 1 case, Sherwin; 1 case, W. Bradley; 3 cases, S. Owen and Co.; 2 cases, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 2 packages, E. Manning; 6 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 donkey, Nicholl; 2 kegs butter, 1 case cheese, 12 bales hay, R. Elliott; 80 bales fibre, 2 packages, J. Lawler; 8 hogsheads tar, Gas Company; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 1 keg butter, J. Cameron; 5 bags oats, G. Law; 1 horse, Peate and Harcourt; 3 packages, J. Keep.

Camille for Newcastle: 970 bags flour, 46 bags biscuit, original cargo.

Prima Donna, for Dunedin: 163 bags sugar, 2 cases candles, 98 cases kerosene, 74 boxes tea, Bell and Mitchell; 40 bales bags, R. J. Hardy; 10 bales corks, Allan, Street, and Norton; 50 bags maize, 144 cases fruit, H. Hargreaves; 6 packages plants, J. Ferguson; 1500 felloes, 2000 spokes, 50 pairs naves, 6 pairs shafts, W. Jolly and Co.; 33 cases oranges, J. C. Gine; 113 bags maize, 1500 spokes, 600 felloes, 25 pairs naves, C. B. Bond; 400 cases kerosene, J. Graham; 2000 empty bags, J. M'Kanney; 33 cases fruit, G. Thompson and Co.; 44 cases fruit, James.

Additional per Hark-away, for London: 10 bales wool, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 31 bales wool, Mort and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR DUNEDIN.—By the Prima Donna, this day, at noon.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Tasso, this day, at noon.

FOR TAHITI.—By the Tawera, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR TONGA.—By the E. K. Bateson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA NEWCASTLE.—By the Dunfellan, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKINGHAM BAY, CLEVELAND BAY, VIA MARYBOROUGH AND PORT DENISON.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 2: James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Blick, for Rockhampton; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Cottier, for Brisbane; Camille, barque, 365 tons, Captain Stafford, for Newcastle; Thomas Edwards, brig, 156 tons, Captain Pattie, for Hongkong, via Newcastle; Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Dredge, for Dunedin; Mystery, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Fraser, for Baffle Creek.

The American whaling barque Arthur Pickering arrived yesterday evening, in tow of the Breadalbane steam-tug, the wind failing too light to enable her to reach the Heads without towing. She hails from Boston, and has been out three years, cruising principally in the vicinity of New Ireland. She has come on to this port being leaky and needing repairs; her sheathing is much damaged, and she is making 6000 strokes in twenty-four hours; she has also lost her foretopmast and jibboom. For the last fifteen days she has been within 350 miles of the land, having had to contend against heavy S.W. gales.

It will be seen on reference to the report furnished by the whaleship Arthur Pickering, that heavy S.W. gales have prevailed for the last fortnight, within 300 miles of the Heads. This will fully account for the non-arrival of the schooners Daphne and Magellan Cloud, overdue.

The ship Harkaway, for London, was towed into the stream yesterday morning.

The steamer Alexandra, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne, and Saxonia, Captain Woods, for Maryborough, cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon.

The City of Hobart (s.), left Twofold Bay yesterday at 11.30 a.m., en route for Hobart Town.

A ship and barque bound north passed Twofold Bay yesterday afternoon.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Summer Cloud, barque, 355, Paten, for Dunedin, with 480 tons coal, 2000 feet cedar, 2000 spokes, 10 tons coke.
June 1.—Henry Darling, barque, Wiber, for Saigon, with 560 tons coal.
June 1.—Margaret and Mary, schooner, Jackson, for Brisbane, with 84 tons coal.
June 2.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne, with coals and 330 bags maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 2.—Native Lass, Prompt, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JUNE 2.

10 cases castor oil, 52 barrels rosin, 6 cases salts, 185 packages oilstores, P. Logan
36 packages drapery, 18 bales blankets, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
12 packages drapery, L. and E. Horden
3 cases portmanteaus, 2 cases drapery, 2 cases perfumery, Hobson and Whiting
10 bales blankets, 1 package drapery, 53 cases hats and caps, B. Braun
10 cases confectionery, 30 hogsheads rum, W. Wolfen and Co.
17 cases drapery, J. B. Tickle
65 packages china, glass, and earthenware, Mason, Brothers
418 kegs powder, 50 drums oil, 9 stoves, 1861 bars 1140 bundles iron, 51 cases bedsteads, 29 packages hardware, Lassetter and Co.
21 cases glassware, 11 cases saddles, 19 cases pipes, 52 cases vestas, 41 bales sacks, 12 cases harmoniums, 23 packages boots, 47 cases chimneys, 32 cases bedsteads, 32 bales paper, 50 cases oil, 54 packages merchandise, S. Hoffnung and Co.
480 sacks potatoes, B. Jenkins
3 casks castings, 32 packages stoves, 10 kegs nails, 12 bundles piping, 1 cask fittings, G. E. Crane
7 cases cottons, 5 cases woollens, C. J. Muller and Co.
2 cases photographic goods, B. C. Boake
2 cases drapery, T. E. Ives
75 packages drapery, R. Gray
14 packages carriage materials, 133 bundles iron, C. Whateley
20 kegs grease, 11 casks holloware, 5 packages twine, 30 kegs nails, 55 boxes tinplates, 30 cases galvanized iron, 20 cases blue, 50 cases brandy, 63 cases wine, 10 casks black lead, 80 bundles shovels, 34 bundles netting, 21 packages hardware, 218 packages paint, oils, &c., Levick and Co.
1 washing machine, C. H. Dale
47 cases nails, 84 packages hardware, 11 pairs bellows, 31 kegs powder, J. Keep
42 cases clothing, 500 bags salt, 567 cases oilstores, M. Moss and Co.
66 bales paper, John Fairfax and Sons
7 cases saddlery, W. H. Simpson
2 cases perfumery, Parrot, Brothers
1 case hair, W. Caffyn
200 quarter-casks wine, 380 barrels currants, 380 bales raisins, 29 packages boots, Parbury, Brothers
2 hogsheads tobacco, R. Towns and Co.
18 packages drapery, G. Griffiths
4 packages glass shades, 14 cases slates, R. Blair
9 cases stationery, J. Kohn and Co.
1 package photographic goods, T. C. Jerrens
100 boxes candles, Campbell and Co.
100 casks 172 hogsheads beer, 60 half-barrels powder, Tucker and Co.
6 cases books and stationery, C. T. Sandon
10 cases pianos, 1 case harmoniums, L. Moss
20 cases iron, 4 kegs nails, 70 cases mustard, 14 frames felt, 2 cases books and stationery, 4 cases pictures, 22 packages glassware, 42 packages fish, 50 cases chichory, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
22 cases blankets, 2 cases buttons, C. K. Moore
240 sacks wheat, Learmonth, Dickenson, and Co.
6 cases ploughs and reapers, W. G. Ainsworth
1 sugar mill, T. M'Arthur and Co.
160 casks cement, Miller and Harrison
6 packages earthenware, J. Woodcock
12 packages machinery, P. Andrews
40 cases beer, 8 hogsheads 25 cases brandy, 400 bundles iron, Smith, brothers and Co.
9 trunks boots, 3 packages trimmings, Cal'aghan and Son
2 cases drapery, J. C. Neild
550 bags salt, 100 casks whiting, Cattell, te Kloot, and Co.
6 casks tiles, J. E. Ebsworth
4 packages hardware, Parkes and Co.
31 packages drapery, J. G. Raphael.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observed in your shipping news of last Friday an account of the performance of the steamer City of Newcastle, after receiving a very extensive repair to the hull and machinery, "under the superintendence of Mr. M'Arthur." My only object in troubling you in reference to the above notification is, that your influential journal shall be correctly informed, and I respectfully beg to state that the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s steamer City of Newcastle was on Mr. M'Arthur's slip, but repaired under the superintendence of the Company's superintending engineer.

Yours, &c.,
J. F.

2nd June.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 1.—Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Havilah (s.), Balclutha (s.), for the Northern Ports; Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney, at 1 p.m.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.—Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand; Catherine Jane Alexandra, from Newcastle.
June 2.—Newmarket, from Mauritius via Adelaide; Cour de Leon, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Ellen, for Newcastle; Kent, for London; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
June 2.—Bombay, Wilmert, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 2.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 2.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Woody Island	Calm. Fine			
Bowen	S. Fine			
Clermont	SE. Fine			
Waverley	SSE. Fine			
Nebo	SE. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah	SE. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	29·971		SW. Fine
Toowoomba	SSW. Fine			
Townsville	Calm. Cloudy			
Inkermann	Calm. Fine			
N. S. WALES				
Tenterfield	W. Fine			W. Fine
Grafton	SW. Fine			NW. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Fine			W. Fine
Inverell	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·840	49·	W. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			W. Fine
Maitland	W. Dull			W. Fine
Port Stephens	WSW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Newcastle	NW. Fine	29·948	55·5	SW. Fine
Windsor	W. Dull			W. Fine
Sydney	NW. Cloudy			WNW. Cloudy
South Head	NW. Fine.			SW. Dull
Wollongong	W. Cloudy			W. Fine
Kiama	NE. Cloudy			SW. Fine
Mt. Victoria	W. Cold, cloudy			W., strong. Dull
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	27·834	45·1	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Cloudy
Orange	NW. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Young	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Urana	NE. Showery			NW. Cloudy
Deniliquin	WNW. Fine	29·722	56·	SW. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NE. Fine			SW. Overcast
Balranald	W. Fine			W. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine.			SW. Fine
Wentworth	W. Fine, clear			W. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			W. Cloudy
Braidwood	NE. Cloudy			NW. Showery
Araluen	NW. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Moruya	WNW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	W. Fine			W. Cloudy
Bombala	NE. Dull			NE. Cold
Cooma	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Eden	S., light Raining			SW. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Dull			N. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Dull			Calm. Showery
Tumut	SE. Raining			SE. Raining hard
Kiandra	NW. Snowing	25·318	35·	NNW. Snowing
Albury	NW. Raining	29·320	54	Calm. Cloudy
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	WNW. Fine	29·860	52·4	
Queenscliff	W. Fine	29·93	55·	
Cape Schanck	W. Fine	29·68	57·	
Cape Otway	W. Fine.			
Portland	W. Showery	29·976	56·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	W. Fine	29·999	58·2	
Adelaide	W. Cloudy	29·998	56·	
M'DonnellBay	SSW. Fine			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

JUNE 1ST, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·907	55·3	69	NNW	0·7	12	9	0·030	5·0
P.M. 3	·870	58·7	64	W.	1·8	19	9		
" 9	·956	54·6	64	WNW.	1·0	14	0		4·5
Mean	29·911	56·2	65·7		1·2	15	6·0		4·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·049.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 59·8 | Sun—maximum .... 75·4
Minimum............ 47·5 | Grass—minimum .... 47·0

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 63·5.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 2nd = 31·90 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years = 49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JUNE 2ND, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·012	51·7	74	NW.	0·2	10	59·8	49·1	0·01
NEWCASTLE	169	29·888	54·5	78	NW.	4·0	4	60·8	47·8	0·00
SOUTH HEAD										
KIANDRA	4640	25·313	34·3	—	NW.	4·0	10	38·5	32·4	0·83
DENILIQUIN	410	29·669	52·0	86	WNW.	4·0	4	63·5	48·7	0·14

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 3RD.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.59	4.56	Last quarter	2nd
MOON	12.16 a.m.	12.56 p.m.	New Moon	10th
MERCURY	8.46 a.m.	6.23 a.m.	First quarter	17th
VENUS	7.81 a.m.	5.19 p.m.	Full Moon	24th
MARS	12.14 p.m.	11.13 p.m.		
JUPITER	4.16 a.m.	3.2 p.m.	Moon's age, 22·4 days.	
SATURN	5.2 p.m.	7.2 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 1h. 54m.; p.m., 2h. 20m.
GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

THE heavy catalogue of crime made up by the news of a week would give an impression of our condition as a people extremely alarming. Murders of the most atrocious kind are repeated so often that we look for them daily. We need not recall to our readers those recently recorded. Most of them will be subjects of judicial inquiry, and we must await its result before we definitely pronounce upon the guilt of any one. There are, however, some reflections which it may be proper to make. Are these crimes the result of our social organisation in its normal development, or for the most part to be attributed to other causes of a foreign and accidental nature? Are they importations from countries where the spirit of crime has been awakened, requiring only opportunity and temptation to bring it into action? In looking down the English and Irish papers we find reports of garrotting and violence in various forms, with some exaggeration, no doubt, but substantially true. It is said that the criminal population is largely increased at home, and that the organisations of crime are most effective.

The utmost effort of the police cannot penetrate these labyrinths of iniquity, and a long run of depredation is often the result of skill and courage. But every fermentation of evil throws off upon the surface or deposits in the dregs a certain proportion, and we are now receiving from other quarters of the globe a very large accession of vagrant criminal population, who settle for a time until they find their quarters too hot for them.

The continuance of transportation to the present time in one colony, and the large number of persons left by former systems in others, has added to our own criminal population a class whose habits were formed and whose character was fixed long before they saw the Australian shores. It will be the work of a generation to deliver the colonies from the active crime imported from the United Kingdom of such criminals, now coerced in gaols, or sinking down into the decrepitude of a miserable old age. We do not at all deny that there are cases where the crime of the colonies can be attributed only indirectly to this source. There are persons who have been so brought up and so trained to unlawful pursuits that they drop rapidly into criminal habits, and are sometimes equal in daring to any that are imported. But even in this case it is not the normal condition of society that produces these unhappy examples. It is the influence of character formed in the United Kingdom reflected in the second generation. Thus what may be chargeable upon social life in the Australian colonies in statistical records will be accounted for on other grounds than the tendencies of society considered in its normal state. It must also be remembered that a great number of persons have left other countries at their own charge, to find a refuge in this, who had already sunk into vice and criminality. We often hear of young men, for example, belonging to families of high respectability, who, after having broken a father's heart and brought a mother to the grave, quit their connections and roam through the colonies. It is the hope of their friends that they may learn from past experience and repair their former faults. But the fact commonly proves that in the colonies they drop into companionship of their own kind, and that the temptations of pleasure, and the opportunities of fraud and robbery, are too powerful. Thus the accumulation of instances of dishonesty in various forms is to be taken not as a colonial growth, though the colonies may be the sphere in which a continuous development may be made. The loose relations of men in colonies of course facilitate this descent into perdition. It is but one effort to withdraw from all the influence of persuasion or example; but one moment to bring into absolute fellowship with all that is base and vile. Thus, perhaps, the want of an encouragement which it is difficult to give, and the weariness of waiting for the efforts of industry and honesty, lead a great number into crime. They seem to swell our criminal population; whereas they as much belong to the criminality of England as those sent out by transportation.

It cannot be a matter of astonishment that the transmission of gold, and the possession of large quantities by individuals, are suggestive of robbery to men of criminal tendencies. The long distances traversed—camping out in its various forms—want of care in those who have gold to lose, in concealing it; these are all causes of crime. We are not prepared to say that, great as such offences have been, they have equalled what might have been expected, and what certainly would have happened, had some other nations been concerned. It would be very difficult to send over the continent of Europe gold in such parcels, and in such custody, as is common in this colony. Yet this peculiar risk has contributed awful examples of sanguinary violence.

We are not professing to give the entire causes of crime in the colonies, or to deny that there is a share which properly belongs to ourselves. Every country has a proportion originally inclined to evil. Statistics shew that in fact the number, taking a series of years, is tolerably uniform. We never hope to escape from the responsibility of watch and ward, or from the danger of fraud and violence; but in looking at the causes of crime it is only fair that our statistics should not burden us with an unequal reproach; that we should trace to its origin the crimes which we find multiplying around us. We may at least cherish the hope that a remedial process is begun, and that a time will arrive when these accessions of criminal population will be reduced. Meantime we must bear the burden which is the fatal legacy of our past position, and the result of that movement which the discovery of gold has produced through the outskirts of civilisation. The railway system tends to concentrate people, and to enable them to defend each other against the greatest of all tyrants—those who rob and murder.

IT is reasonable to hope that the extension of our three great trunk lines of railway will stimulate the development of our mineral resources; and, indeed, it will be disappointing if it does not. It is known that our territory is rich in mineral deposits, although, perhaps, it is but faintly suspected how rich; and each of the three great lines taps an area of country that has already shown some proof of its underground wealth, and in which there will now be additional stimulus to prospectors to search for fresh deposits.

As mines are opened on either side of the line, good lateral roadways will be required, and we may expect a demand to spring up for short branch railways. But, for the present at least, and while the main lines are unfinished, the Government will not deviate from its main purpose to construct branches. It has already done so in two cases, namely, in that of the Richmond line and that of the Morpeth line. Both these branches are dead failures, financially considered, and do not offer any temptation to Government to repeat the experiment. It is possible, therefore, for the future, that, if branch lines are wanted they will have to be constructed by private companies, or by municipal action, and, in either case, the utmost economy in construction and in working will be a desideratum.

With such prospects in view, it is well that we should keep *au courant* with what is being done in other parts of the world in the way of cheap branch lines for mineral and general traffic, and in a late number of *Engineering* we find an account of a German railway of this description, the details of which it is worth while to have known in Australia.

The Broelthal Valley Railway is a branch line of twelve miles and a quarter, constructed for the purpose of connecting a mineral district with the railway line from Cologne to Giessen. It is, however, employed also for general traffic, seeing that the inhabitants found that they could get their goods conveyed 66 per cent. cheaper by this little railway than by the ordinary road. The line is laid on a very narrow gauge, namely, 2 feet 6 inches, and follows the course of the ordinary road, part of which the authorities have allowed to be appropriated to that purpose. It has been found to answer so well that it is to be extended six miles further. Everything is done cheaply, all the buildings being on the simplest scale. There are no inclines steeper than 1 in 80, but there are curves of two chains radius. The rails weigh twenty-two pounds to the yard, though in the proposed extension it is found expedient to increase their weight to thirty-four pounds to the yard. The engines, which are tank engines, weigh twelve and a half tons each in full working order, and the waggons can each carry a load of five tons. The ordinary load consists of twenty-eight waggons, or a hundred and forty tons of paying load, and the speed is about nine miles an hour. The rate of wages is, of course, on the continental scale, on which an engine-driver does not earn more than three shillings a-day, and the tariff ranges from seven shillings to nine and sixpence per ton for the whole distance, besides a terminal charge of fourpence per ton for loading and unloading. The cost of construction, including rolling stock, was not more than £1526 per mile, so that the total capital invested in this branch railway was less than £23,000. In 1867 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by £1283, so that, as a speculation, the line could pay a dividend of five per cent., while, if it had been constructed by the people who owned the mines, and who were therefore interested in reducing the rate of carriage, the indirect gain would be very much greater.

How far it might be possible to imitate a local success of this kind in Australia is worth considering in any case in which an important mine, furnishing a large and steady business, may be opened within a moderate distance of our trunk railways. Of course, the higher price of labour and materials in this country would prevent our constructing so cheaply as the Germans can; but, at the same time, the cost of common roads is greater, as also is the case of carriage on common roads, and therefore there is some compensatory consideration. It is a matter for private individuals and municipalities to study carefully under what circumstances branch railways will be cheaper than common roads.

In connection with the subject of short branch lines for carrying heavy material, we may remark that something like the pannier or donkey railway which was once advocated by Mr. DYER, in Sydney, and is now being brought by him under the notice of people in Melbourne, seems to be in use in one place in England. The following paragraph from the *Economist* gives an account of it:—"A new method of transport has lately been adopted in Leicestershire for conveying stone from Messrs. ELLIS and EVERARD's granite quarry to the railway, a distance of three miles. The plan has been worked out by Mr. HODGSON, C.E., and consists in the employment of an endless wire rope, supported on pulleys, which are carried at a considerable height from the ground on stout posts, the entire arrangement having much the appearance of an ordinary telegraph line. A portable steam-engine drives the rope at about five miles per hour, and it carries with it a continual stream of boxes, each holding one hundredweight of stone. The rope is endless, so that the full boxes travel at one side of the supports and the empties return at the other; and the pendants by which the boxes are hung are specially formed to allow of their passing the points of support, which they do with perfect ease. This line crosses the country boldly as an ordinary telegraph would, and, from its cheapness, the rapidity with which it can be constructed, and the ease with which it can be moved, it seems probable the method will be found of considerable use in the development of the resources of new countries, as a kind of precursor to the railway system." How far such a scheme as this will stand the wear and tear of regular traffic, and what will be the proportionate expense of repairs, and what is the maximum distance at which it will be profitable, are points which experiment only can determine; but certainly the scheme has the merit of simplicity and cheapness, and, if it be really efficient, it is admirably adapted to the purposes of a mine a few miles' distance from a railway.

THE WILL CASE OF BUCKLEY V. MILLAR.—His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave yesterday delivered judgment in this important case, which will be found in our law report in another portion of this day's *Herald*. His Honor refused to grant probate of the will to Mrs. Buckley, in whose favour it was executed. The point for decision in this case, as in one recently tried, was that of undue influence.

CORRECTION.—In the report which appeared yesterday of the discussion in the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the resolutions of the Intercolonial Conference, Mr. G. A. Lloyd is reported to have expressed himself as opposed to a uniform tariff. What he said upon this subject was, "The ad valorem duty in Melbourne is 10 per cent., in Sydney it is 5 per cent. If the result of the union is to be to split the difference and make the ad valorem duty in both colonies 7½ per cent., then we should be better without such a union." The same speaker is reported to have said that "it was not just to put a tax upon any industry simply because revenue was wanted." What he did say was, "When an industry has grown up under a tariff and adapted itself to the circumstances of that tariff, it would be exceedingly injudicious and unjust to put a heavy tax upon it."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The usual weekly meeting of the New South Wales Association for the Suppression of Intemperance was held yesterday evening in the Temperance Hall. There was a fair attendance of the public. In the absence of Mr. Alderman Macintosh, the chair was occupied by Mr. John Palser. Mr. John Osborne, one of the hon. secretaries of the association, stated that the pledge had been taken by sixty-one persons during the month ending on the 31st of May, and that since that time it had been signed by nine. Addresses were given by several gentlemen, including Messrs. Beaney, Whately, Adelaide, and Luke Millward, illustrative of the principles of teetotalism. Mr. Sinclair, lately of Melbourne, gave much pleasure to the audience by the way in which he recited "The Wreck of the Hesperus," for which he was greeted with rounds of applause. After a second recitation from Mr. Sinclair, and an announcement of the delivery to-morrow evening of "The Trial of John Barleycorn," the meeting came to an end.

THE BROUGHAM-PLACE MYSTERY.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman, Lizzie Moore, will be resumed this morning at the Benevolent Asylum. The police having been busily engaged during the last few days collecting evidence, there is little doubt that a good deal of light will be thrown on the mysterious circumstances connected with the case.

ACCIDENT.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, an accident occurred on board the barque Glengaber, Captain Drummond, lying at the Market Wharf, to a seaman named John Smith, employed on board. Smith, it appears, was engaged with others hoisting some goods out of the barque, which is discharging, when the chain of the winch gave way, precipitating Smith down the hatchway, a distance of about twenty feet. The poor man was at once taken ashore and conveyed to the Infirmary in a cab. When there, he was found to have sustained injuries of a somewhat severe nature, particularly in the region of the abdomen.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. L. ROWLING.—On Monday evening last, St. John's schoolroom was well filled by a number of ladies and gentlemen, including the leading parishioners and other friends, to witness the presentation of a testimonial and address to Mr. E. L. Rowling, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of churchwarden to St. John's Church, Parramatta, which he has filled for the past twenty years. The testimonial consisted of an elegant and complete silver tea and coffee service, together with a large family Bible, with a suitable inscription on each. The address (tastefully written) was expressive of their regret on his retirement, and their grateful acknowledgment of his valuable services and the obligations they were under for his co-operation during the last twenty years, and terminated with a wish that he may long be spared to his family and friends.

TINPLATES, Holloware, Brushware, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. will hold a sale of the above, at their rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TOWNSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE escort from the Cape River diggings arrived here yesterday with nearly 1600 oz. of gold. There is no escort from the Gilbert at present. The news from the latter fields is still of the same nature. Men are reported to be getting from one to ten ounces per week. Numbers have left here during the past week, and the roads are lined with teams and men.

The news from Ravenswood is also good. From Mount Wyatt it is conflicting.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The case of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land v. the Bank of Victoria is concluded. The verdict is for the defendants on the first and sixth counts, and for the plaintiffs on the others, with nominal damages, and leave to move for the full amount.

An opinion is gaining ground that the productive statistics are overstated.

Collections are being made at Ballarat for the pardoned Fenians.

Mr. Ireland is one of the Commission which leaves for Sydney in the Tichborne case.

Western Australian country brands flour sold at auction at £12 10s. The markets opened fair.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report best beef as worth 25s. per 100 lbs.; and 56-lb. wethers at 12s. 6d.

Messrs. Power, Rutherford, and Co. report the sale of 1400 head of cattle at rather easier prices; and 18,000 sheep at previous quotations. Best merino wethers are selling at about 12s. per head.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

The following are the entries for the Melbourne Cup.

VICTORIA (35).—Palmerston, Cymba, Masaniello, Cœur de Lion, Salem Scudder, Miss Constance, Lamplighter, Coldstream, Sheet Anchor, Australian, Monk, My Dream, Gasworks, Kestrel, Sparrowhawk, Miranda, Shamrock, Dolo, Fly, Moor, Albany, Blondin, Charon, Aurora, Ragpicker, Norma, Lily, Freetrader, Melancholy Jacques, Bonny Carlisle, Barwon, Shenandoah, Phosphorus, Praetor, Phyrrus.

NEW ZEALAND (1).—Manukau.

NEW SOUTH WALES (26).—Glencoe, Earl, Italian, Agnes, The Duke, Sir John, Warrior, Traverton, Circassian, Barbarian, Fop, Partisan, Surbiton, Phœbe, Barbelle, Tim Whiffler, Stumpy, Marksman, Orville, Detective, Coquette, Chancellor, Darkie, Sir William, Kingfisher, Barb.

TASMANIA (5).—Paddy's Land, Plenipo, Architect, Bishopbourne, Strop.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1).—Lapdog.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Atlas, Norwegian ship, from Frederickstadt, via Adelaide.

SAILED.—Waterman, schooner, for the Clarence River.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

Wheat is quoted at 5s. 3d. per bushel, and potatoes, at £4 per ton.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The directors of the Gas Company have notified that the price of gas will be lowered to 14s. per 1000 feet, on the 1st July.

The Governor and Lady Edith Fergusson have consented to be present at the opening of the New Wesleyan College, on the 21st instant.

The question as to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, in criminal cases, is again being discussed, in the case of Casey v. Sutherland. The Judges have reserved their decision.

The corn market is quiet; there are no transactions to report.

THE IMPHEE OR PLANTER'S FRIEND.—The *Horticultural Magazine* says, the species of imphee, known as the Planter's Friend, calls for a few remarks. Its qualities have never before been publicly tested, till the late meeting of the Horticultural Society, when members testified to its demerits as a sugar cane, and gave an unqualified verdict to its merits. It is an article of quick growth, bearing a large amount of seed that would be useful for feeding poultry; the stems when young might be used as green fodder for cattle, and the same, when matured, will equal the true sugar cane for producing saccharine matter. It is to be hoped that the article will be grown by the public, for as a material of commercial value, it is second to no other. We consider that the Rev. Mr. Holland has benefited his fellow colonists, in singling out from amongst other species of imphees one so valuable for all purposes.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN RACING.—A smart discussion is being carried on in the columns of the *Australasian* on the relative merits of The Barb and racehorses in England. One of the writers, who signs his letter "Old England," contends for the superiority of the English racers, and gives the following comparison:—"Little Lecturer, not a first-class horse, when a four-year-old, did three miles in 5 minutes 40 seconds, carrying 10st. That was when he won the Alexandra Plate. The Duke, at Goodwood, a four-year-old, carrying 9st., won the Goodwood Cup, doing two miles and a half in 4 minutes 39 seconds. Supposing these horses are second-class, though the Duke's subscription at 40 guineas a mare is full, their doings are superior to The Barb's. In 1866, Rama, three years, 7st., ran two miles five furlongs in 4 minutes 43 seconds, beating Ackworth and Lord Lyon. 'Orange Blossom' will find that this gives the two miles at the rate of 3 minutes 35 seconds, which caps The Barb. Rama was not first class. I may remark regarding the time test, that amongst good judges it is the only reliable one, and, although a portion of the sporting Press in England ignores it, I am glad to see that in the colonial reports the time is always given. In experienced hands the watch is an infallible guide. When I pitted Blue Gown v. The Barb, I merely took up a challenge. I did not throw one down. Quite possible it is that this climate (delightfully variable, is it not?) may in time produce horses faster and stouter than England or France. All I say is, it has not yet done so. And as to France (Gladiateur excepted, who was a wonder), England has beaten France oftener than France England. Ely beat Fille de l'Air in a canter for the Ascot Gold Cup, the French filly being the favourite, after a dead heat with General Peel. The Earl won the Grand Prix last year. Has La Belle France a Belladrum or a Pero Gomez this year? I think not."

CIVIL SERVICE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This society gave its eighth concert last evening, at the Masonic Hall, which was crowded by a very fashionable audience. The concert had been looked forward to with some degree of interest by the music-loving portion of the community, inasmuch as it was known that, for the first time in Sydney, Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," was to be produced. This work was written expressly for the musical festival, which took place at Birmingham about two years ago. The words are taken from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's well-known legend. Of the cantata itself, it is needless to say anything here. The reception it has met with in England is a sufficient testimony of its value and excellence. The members of the Civil Service Society may justly take credit to themselves for the manner in which they produced it last evening. It was a great success, so far as a society composed entirely of amateurs could make it so. The cantata is interspersed with many beautiful recitatives, which require great expression of feeling in order to their proper rendering; and some of them are very trying to the voice. Happily the conceptions of the composer appeared to have been entered into by the vocalists, and hence most of the recitatives and choruses were given with an effectiveness that would have been creditable to professional singers. The choruses especially were given with vigour, and with a precision deserving of great praise. The orchestra, which had been admirably arranged by Mr. D. Callen, contributed materially to the successful production of the work. The audience were not very lavish in their applause until towards the end of the piece; their interest in it seemed to grow deeper as it went along, and after the *finale* (a quartet and chorus), which was sung with great effect, they testified in a marked manner their appreciation of the composition and the efforts of the vocalists and instrumentalists. The second part of the programme was devoted to a miscellaneous selection of music, and comprised choruses, songs, and duets. The entertainment concluded with the National Anthem. Mr. W. Stanley presided at the pianoforte, and Mr. D. Callen acted as conductor.

SEED OATS.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of hay and corn merchants and others to their sale of the above, this day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

THE attention of earthenware exporters, ironmongers, country buyers, and others is directed to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at their rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at 11 o'clock, of earthenware, lamps, chimneys, cut glassware, china, &c.—ADV.

GENERAL Drapery, Clothing, Damaged Goods, &c.—We are requested by Chas Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, and others to their unreserved sale of the above goods, to take place at their sale rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held last night, in the hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, at 8 o'clock. Professor Smith presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. S. L. Bensusan, having been duly proposed at a former meeting, was elected by ballot.

Mr. MARTIN GARDINER, C.E., read three papers. The first of these was "An analytical solution to Sir William Hamilton's problem on the inscription of closed 'Ngons' in any quadric." The second paper was on an "Important theorem in the geometry of three dimensions." The third of these instructive, but somewhat abstruse, papers, was entitled, "An exposition of the American method of levelling for sections—its superiority to the English and French methods as regards actual field practice and subsequent plotting of the section." The two first papers were not specially discussed; but, in regard to the third paper Mr. Mayes made some few remarks on the system of levelling. He expressed himself favourable to the "American" system in some cases, but where there were only a few sights taken he confessed he preferred the old system. At the request of Dr. Smith, Mr. Gardiner explained in clear and precise terms how this American method of levelling differed from that usually adopted in France and England. He also showed the superiority of the "American" system by reference to Colonel Frome's "Work on Surveying," and to "Weale on Land Surveying" (for the English methods), and to Endre's "Manuel Conducteur des Ponts et Chaussees," for the French. Mr. Mayes said that he thought the method described by Mr. Gardiner a very excellent one, and had often been surprised it had not been introduced into more general use. He had himself long used it. A conversation then ensued in which Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Mayes, and Dr. Smith took part. On the motion of Mr. Alfred Roberts, seconded by Mr. Mayes, a vote of thanks was passed in favour of Mr. Gardiner for his three valuable papers. The Chairman laid upon the table some statistics from the Registrar-General of Victoria.

The following is the paper on American Levelling, above referred:—

AN EXPOSITION of the American Method of Levelling for Sections—its Superiority to the English and French Methods as regards Actual Field Practice, and subsequent Plotting of the Section. By Martin Gardiner, C.E., Member of the Mathematical Society of London.

FORM OF THE FIELD BOOK.

B. S.	Heights of axis of instrument.	F. S.	Heights above datum.	Stations.	Observations.
			42·14		B. M. on stump 20 feet west of station 1.
3·24	45·38				
		8·36		1	
		9·24		2	
		10·89		3	
		13·36	32·02		Temporary point on rock.
2.34	34·36				
		6·24		4	
		4·30		5	Centre of turnpike road.
		8·41		6	
		11·60		7	
		12·24	22·12		B. M. on boulder 30 feet west station 7.

"The field book is divided into six columns.

"The first column, headed B. S., is for registry of back sights.

"The second is for registry of heights of axis of instrument above datum.

"The third is for registry of fore sights.

"The fourth is for registry of heights of stations and bench marks above datum.

"The fifth is for registry of chainage of stations.

"The sixth is for registry of observations concerning stations, bench marks, &c.

"It may be observed that the first thing to be done in starting work is to enter the height above datum of some bench mark, say 42.14, in column four, and the particulars concerning it in column six. Then, setting up the instrument in such a position as to obtain a favourable reading of the staff held on the bench mark (and, to the best of our judgment, so as to be enabled to get favourable readings, when necessary, in the direction in which the work is to proceed), take the reading, say 3.24, and enter it in the column of back sights.

"This reading, added to 42.14, the height of the bench mark, will evidently give the height of the axis of the instrument in the position in which we set it.

"Now having the height of the axis of the instrument, it is evident that by subtracting therefrom the readings of the staff when held on any points whatever we obtain the heights of such points above the datum. All such readings are called 'fore-sights,' and registered in the third column marked F.S. In the page of field-book, which is here exhibited, fore-sights are taken on stations 1, 2, 3, and the readings are entered in the proper column opposite the stations or chainages. We suppose that it is impossible to take a reading of the staff if placed on the fourth station, or that it is advantageous not to take such a reading, and therefore we direct the staff-holder to hold the staff carefully (and wave it, of course, to get the last reading), on some firm ground, peg, or stone, in order that we may get the height of such point before changing the position of the instrument. Having found such a point, say on a rock, we enter the reading 13.36 in the column of 'fore-sights;' and then subtracting this reading from 45.38, the height of the axis of instrument, we have 32.02 as the height of the point on rock above datum, which height is entered in the 4th column. Then we take up the instrument and set it in a favourable position, from which to read the staff held on the rock, and to proceed with the work. Having set the instrument carefully, we take a reading, say 2.34, of the staff held on the rock, which reading must be entered in the column of back-sights. Now, it is obvious that this back reading, 2.34, added to 32.02, the height of the point on rock, will give the height of the axis of the instrument in its new position.

"The result of this addition is of course entered in the second column, headed 'Heights of Axis of Instruments;' and it is obvious that the readings of the staff when held on any points whatever will, when subtracted from 34.36 (the height of axis of instrument) gives the heights of such points above datum. We suppose we can take readings on stations on stations 4, 5, 6, 6, which readings are entered as fore-sights opposite the stations.

"Now, before removing the instrument to a new position, we find, as already indicated, a firm point and its height above the datum, and we then proceed to carry on the work in like manner. The new point entered in the field-book is a new benchmark on a boulder thirty feet west of station 7, the reading on which is 12.24, and this taken from 34.36 (the heights of axis of instrument), gives 22.12 as the height of such bench above datum.

"In carrying on the work, one important fact should be remembered, viz.: That no reading on the staff is a 'back sight,' unless such reading be *first* taken after the instrument is set in position.

"It may be proper to observe that the readings of the staff on the stations may or may not be reduced in the field during the progress of the work, and that such reductions to the actual heights above datum is not at all necessary in order to plot the section. Indeed it will be found a great advantage to plot the work in the first instance from the heights of instrument (put in pencil lines) and to check it afterwards by plotting from the reduced heights above datum.

"It may also be observed that any errors made in the readings of the staff over the stations is by this method confined to such stations. The general correctness of the work depending on the *first* readings taken after the sittings of the instrument, and on those *last* taken before changing the instrument. Such readings should be taken at least two or three times each (and the staff waved slowly backwards and forwards towards observer in order to get the lowest readings) to ensure accuracy.

"Now, if we refer to the standard French work entitled 'Manual du Conducteur des Ponts et Chaussées,' page 109, volume second, we find a system of section levelling in which the back-sights and fore-sights are equal in number. This system compels the operator to place his instrument in most unfavourable positions on steep ground, and to change the positions of the instrument on an average of at least four times oftener than is necessary in the American system. And not only this, but any error in a reading on any station affects all the subsequent readings.

"Like remarks apply to the systems published by English authors. For instance, to that given by T. Baker, C.E., in his work on land surveying, published by Virtue and Co.; to the system given by J. F. Heather, M.A., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and to the system recommended by Colonel Frome, of the Royal Engineers in his treatise on trigonometrical surveying."

MARRIED IN HASTE.—The *Yass Courier* remarks:—Some considerable time ago, the mother, the only surviving parent of a young girl, got into what is colonially-described as "trouble," and anxious to have her child under protection during the time she was prevented overlooking her career, apprenticed her to a respectable townsman for the period of five years. But Australian youths of either sex are precocious—the child of a few months ago became a "young woman"—and one evening last week, during the time her master and mistress were at tea, she disappeared, and it was shortly after ascertained that she was married the same evening, the gay Lothario having recently been employed as a servant in the same establishment. As the girl is under age, the presumption is that her mother was a party to the speedy and premature cancellation of the indenture by marriage. Hasty marriages seem somewhat in vogue at present. On last Friday evening two couples were united, the bride in one instance being arrayed in her riding-habit.

DEPARTURE OF VISITORS FROM GOULBURN.—The *Southern Argus* says:—"At half-past 12 p.m. on Saturday many of the Sydney visitors to Goulburn took their departure. The Hon. the Minister for Works extended the time to Monday for the availability of return-tickets, so as to enable holders to prolong their stay in town; but whether it was the cold bracing atmosphere that was not relished, or that duties called them to Sydney, there seemed a difficulty in providing accommodation for all who flocked into the carriages. An extra carriage was then added to the train by order of the Minister for Works, and it was also soon filled. The band from Sydney that had been hired by the demonstration committee to play at the railway opening was in one of the cars, and as the passengers were taking leave of Goulburn friends, an immense crowd of whom were present, the airs of "The girl I left behind me," and "Auld Lang Syne," fell upon the ear. Finally the train moved off, and the assembled people cheering as it went, and the occupants of the carriages responding with counter cheers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held last night, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Mr. Joseph Thompson, one of the vice-presidents of the society, was called to the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. George Allen Mansfield, of Glebe Point Road, and Mr. C. W. Roberts, of Kent-street, were admitted members of the society.

We append the Secretary's list of the

EXHIBITS.

Mr. R. Piper, gardener to the Hon. H. Moore: The following fine Veronicas, namely—Turnerii, Hendersonii, variabilis, and speciosa. Mr. Piper especially recommended this class of plants as being valuable for winter decoration. He also exhibited a fine plant of Bilbergia pyramidalis.

Mr. Bantin, amateur: Roses—Gloire de Dijon, and Acidale. Geranium—Lady Darling, and Salvia Africana.

Mr. W. H. Golding, amateur: A neat pot-grown plant of Echeveria retusa.

Mr. B. Cocks, Woollahra: A fine pot-grown plant of Trenscisa conferitiflora variegata, and a good specimen of Vriesia splendens zebrina. Both plants have been newly introduced by the exhibitor.

Mr. Magill, nurseryman: Half-a-dozen camellias, several fine samples of seedling mandarin and other choice sorts of oranges, Persian citrons, and sweet oranges.

Mr. Warren, gardener to Mrs. Dickson, Newtown: Abutilons Berringer and venosum, Jochroma tubulosa, Cuphea japonica, Viburnum tinus, a variety of small calabash, collection of zinnias, Veronica Hendersonii, and a dish of sweet potatoes.

Mr. E. W. Booty, amateur: Delphinium formosum, Justicia spec., collections of balsams, zinnias, and narcissus, Veronica variabilis, and Adhatoda cydonæfolia.

Mr. J. M. Hodge, amateur, Burwood: Tecomas bignonias, Pyrethrum parthenium fl. pl., Escallonia macrantha, veronicas, passifloras, colanums, tacsonias, adhatodas, Richardias, Brugmansias, abutilons, hibiscus, cupheas, zinnias, Duranta Ellisi, fuchsias (several sorts), and fourteen varieties of roses. Native Boree, a plant of the mimosa family, raised from seed from Deniliquin, in the neighbourhood of which township it grows in the form of a very pretty weeping tree.

Mr. R. Henderson, nurseryman: A fine species of Dracæna, Ptchycosperma Alexandra, a splendid palm from Port Denison, introduced by Dr. M'Kay; Adhatoda cydonæfolia, Bignonia venusta, Bouvardia Jacquiniflora, Daphne indica rubra, Raphiolepis indica, Viburnum tinus, Errostemon nerifolia, Abutilon insignis, Passiflora alata, several good roses.

Mr. J. Draper, gardener to Mr. Joseph Thompson: A pretty plant of Camellia Dryade, the flowers of which were small, but very perfect.

Mr. Ellis: Ornamentally-turned flower stands.

Mr. Joseph Graham, nurseryman: Imported Gladioli—Mozart, Eugene Scribe, Circe, Riccioli, Isabella, Thunberg, Cornelia, Semiramis; Abutilon—Duc de Malakoff; Velifolia, Passiflora alata, Tecoma velutina, Statice Halfordii, S. brassicæfolia, Jasminum grandiflorum, I. pubescens, Photinia serrulata. Fuchsias—Triumph, Cornelion, Troubador.

Mr. Harkness, of Gladesville: Rose, Souvenir de la Malmaison, and a pretty cucurbitaceous plant from Rockhampton.

Mr. Samuel Johnston, gardener to Mr. A. H. C. Macafee: Camellias—Alba plena, Queen of Beauty, Pressii, Bronda; Roses—Christien Putner, Lord Macaulay, Lady Stewart, Souvenir de Monsieur Rousseau, Francois Premier, Giant des Battailes, Souvenir d'un Ami, Souvenir de la Malmaison, William Pftzer, General Washington, Petunia.

Mrs. Lloyd: Torenia pulcherima, and eight varieties of double zinnias.

Mr. Samuel Kippax, amateur: Samples of the white egg plant. A discussion ensued on the method of cooking the fruit of the many varieties of egg plants. It was stated that they were peeled, sliced, and fried in butter; and that they were also used as a pickle.

Mr. W. Hemming exhibited, for Mr. M. Young, of Burwood: Fine specimens of roses—Niphetos, Eveque des Nismes, Charles Souchet, Devoniensis, Gloire de Dijon, Souvenir de la Malmaison; Souvenir d'un Ami, Isabella Grey, Mrs. Bousanquet, and Safronet.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS, &c.

The nominations for the election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, and some notices of intended alterations in the rules were handed in.

The usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

GLEBE.—A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday, May 31st. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Chapman, Thornley, Mansfield, and Simpson. Alderman Chapman reported that, pursuant to a resolution of the Council, a piece of land had been purchased, on which to erect a council chamber. A resolution, for the insertion in the by-laws of a clause or clauses to establish rules relative to the erection of buildings within the borough, was moved by Alderman Simpson, seconded by Alderman Chapman, and carried. Alderman Chapman moved,—"That the Council borrow £1500 to pay for land, and erect thereon a council chamber." Seconded by Alderman Thornley, and carried. It was then moved by Alderman Chapman,—"That Aldermen Blacket, Mansfield, and Munro be requested to act as a committee, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and laid before the Council, a design for a council chamber." Seconded by Alderman Thornley, and carried.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Fat Lambs, Sheep, Calves, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12 Horses, 'Bus, and Harness.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Bullocks.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 4, Fat Sheep.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at half-past 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Fat Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Golden Fleece Hotel, King-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Paintings, Engravings, Wines, Spirits, Empty Casks, &c.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER.—At the rear of the Town Hall, at at 12, Wines and Beer.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Tinplates, Holloware, Brushware, Corn Sacks, Twine, Seed Oats, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Earthenware, China, Glass, Lampware, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Dress Stuffs, Hats, Flannels, Clothing, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11, Milch Cows, &c.; at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Sydney Exchange, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.

THE SUTTON FOREST COAL MINE.—We (*Goulburn Herald*) have been shown some specimens of coal from a new seam opened on the land of Mr. Martin Larkin, at Sutton Forest. The specimens contain a large amount of bitumen; and we are informed that for heat-giving qualities and readiness to light the coal is superior to that of Newcastle. Mr. Larkin is desirous of obtaining a siding at the railway at Mossvale so as to enable him to supply Goulburn with coal. If the siding were granted, this fuel could be delivered in Goulburn at 14s per ton, and could be retailed at 17s. per ton.

SYDNEY CATTLE SALE YARDS.—On this important question the *Pastoral Times* observes.—Now that the promoters of a central yard for the sale of fat stock have initiated the assistance of the Hon. John Hay, the project will, no doubt, soon be realised. Hitherto the movers have relied too much on the action of the squatters interested, forgetting that the latter, who live in the far interior, and so far one from the other, are incapable of combined action for any object, however excellent. The squatters will, no doubt, send their stock to the proposed depot when it is ready—of this there cannot be two opinions. To expect them to give their personal attention to the matter is to be unreasonable; surely there are men at Sydney interested enough in squatting pursuits to carry out this object.

VIRTUES OF IPECACUANHA.—That there is nothing new under the sun is an ancient and trite saying, but one nevertheless containing a great deal of truth. History, as we know, has a tendency to repeat itself—a remark applicable indeed to most sublunary affairs. Of course science creates exceptions, but a marvellous number of those vaunted new inventions, disturbing our equanimity in the nineteenth century, are but revivals of what was once as common as "household words." Like fashion, however, science even is subject to "cyclical changes;" and particularly so that portion of this wide term appertaining to the practice of medicine. Of this we (*Delhi Gazette*) have a recent example. Dr. Murray, the Inspector-General of Hospitals for the Upper Provinces, in addressing Government, remarks that the success which has attended the introduction of the cinchona plant into India leads to the desire for the naturalisation of other valuable medicines. Ipecacuanha, he states, is a specific against dysentery, but the drug, a native plant of Brazil, is expensive, and it is submitted that it would be desirable to cultivate it in India, with the same attention now paid to cinchona. Drs. Farquhar and Ross also contribute memoranda in support of Dr. Murray's proposition, and both these gentlemen bring forward statistical arguments tending to demonstrate that since ipecacuanha has been used in India for the cure of dysentery, the mortality from this disease has decreased by one-half. Dr. Ross commits himself to the statement that when ipecacuanha fails to act specifically, it is either from there being organic complication which must of themselves in the end prove mortal, or that the remedy has been administered without proper knowledge or precautions. It is also added, that ipecacuanha is as much a specific for dysentery as quinine for malarious fevers; and Dr. Farquhar sums up by remarking that its "importation and cultivation would be a most valuable boon to the country."

DR. BADHAM AT DUBBO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

In compliance with an invitation sent by the committee of the Dubbo Mechanics' Institute, Professor Badham has just visited us. He arrived here on Friday last, 28th ultimo, and on the same evening appeared on the platform of the hall of the institute. He was met by a numerous and influential audience,—Mr. George Taylor, solicitor, in the chair,—to whom he delivered an eloquent and learned lecture on literary topics. His remarks bore chiefly on the works of Shakespeare, and it is superfluous to say his treatment of the subject was masterly. The learned lecturer in his introductory remarks alluded to the necessity of a speaker or writer being well acquainted with any subject which he might undertake to explain. He proceeded to speak with much warmth of the powers of the human mind, more especially as displayed in the works of our great dramatic authors. He put Shakespeare forward as one in whom was to be found all that went to make up the man of genius. The great English dramatist could by a single touch flash before us the whole picture. Another striking indication of genius was the power of presenting a portrait without disclosing the hand that held it. It was a proof of the highest art that it concealed itself. To ask another to undo a button was commonplace enough, but what a depth of meaning was contained in the words of King Lear—"Pray, you undo this button; thank you, sir." Shakespeare was of the most versatile genius. There was no class of men whom he had not sketched. Men of all ranks, conditions, ages, occupations, and religions had been the subjects of his pen, and all were equally real. Thus it was that the author's own position in early life and his religious faith had been, and still were, uncertain. He had a large and sympathetic heart. He was remarkably unselfish—that is, he could, as it were, come out of himself. He was acknowledged by all his contemporaries to have possessed a most even temper. Many found fault with him, but he never quarrelled with any one. A calm and gentle disposition is essential that the mind may receive true impressions and reflect images back on other minds. 'Tis not the ruffled sea but the placid lake that reflects, as in a polished mirror, pictures of the surrounding scenery. He possessed little self-consciousness. A strong proof of this was to be found in the fact that he did not publish a line of his writings. Some few of his plays were printed during his lifetime by other men who had obtained them surreptitiously. His manuscripts were left in great disorder. No effort was made by him to save his work from oblivion. Dr. Badham proceeded to illustrate his lecture by passages from "King Lear." The selections were exquisite, and displayed to great advantage the reader's elocutionary ability. The effect on the audience was electrical. The most enthusiastic applause burst forth at intervals during the rendering of the extracts, and, indeed, throughout the whole evening.

On Saturday evening Dr. Badham again addressed an audience, composed to a considerable extent of the young men of the town, on his scheme of education. Before proceeding to the business of the evening, he bestowed an encomium on the fertile soil and delightful climate of the district, and the liberal-mindedness of its inhabitants. He then indicated the object of his visit, and took occasion to state that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he had no desire to interfere with or usurp the functions of the Council of Education, or the teachers under that Council. His desire was to cordially co-operate with them. He strongly deprecated the charges that had been brought against him of manifesting hostility to, and adverse criticism of them. He esteemed them very highly for their works' sake. He admired their organisation, their discipline, and their activity. But there was a great problem which they had failed to solve, and which all other Boards had failed to solve, namely—"What is to be taught, and in what proportion." Professor Badham then entered into a lucid exposition of his scheme. The address occupied about one hour and a quarter, was listened to throughout with marked attention, and elicited much applause. At its close a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. The meeting dissolved with three cheers for Dr. Badham, who was subsequently waited upon by several young men, who stated their intention of becoming his pupils.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VOLUNTEER WATER BRIGADE.—A general meeting of the Brigade was held at the School of Arts, on Monday evening last, Mr. W. Walker, M.L.A., in the chair. After the minutes of the previous committee meeting had been read and confirmed, the Chairman read over the rules drawn up by the committee for the management and guidance of the company. The rules provided for the election of a superintendent, secretary, treasurer, a boatswain for each boat, and a boatkeeper, who, with the exception of the boatkeeper, who is to be paid a salary, are to form the committee of management. There are twenty rules in all, which, as far as can be judged at present, would seem well adapted to the effective working of the brigade. The officers are to be elected annually, and proper sheds are to be erected for the protection of the boats—the site, however, for this is not yet fixed upon. On the motion of Mr. W. Linsley, seconded by Mr. F. Bowman, the rules were adopted. Several new members were then elected. Some discussion took place as to the advisability of electing the officers before obtaining the boats, it being eventually determined to elect, at present, a secretary and treasurer only, deferring the election of the other officers till some further information was received from the Government. Mr. R. Ridge was elected treasurer, and Mr. H. D. Walker honorary secretary. Mr. J. T. Smith then proposed, and Mr. W. Linsley seconded, "That an application, in writing, be made without delay to the Government for a supply of proper boats and appliances; and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Government to present the same, such deputation to consist of Messrs. W. Walker, W. R. Piddington, and J. A. Cunneen; and that the application be signed by Mr. Walker on behalf of the Brigade." The resolution was unanimously carried. There are at present thirty-six members, eight of whom are honorary, subscribing £1 per year; the other twenty-eight are working members. These numbers will, it is expected, be largely increased.

AFFILIATION CASE.—A novel case of this kind came on for hearing at the Police Office on Saturday last, before Messrs. M'Quade, Moses, and Richards, Justices of the Peace. The complainant was one Mary Conroy, the wife of a small settler, down the Hawkesbury, against one Philip Williams, a half-caste aboriginal married man, and farm labourer, also residing on the river. It appeared that in the beginning of April, 1868, the husband of the complainant left home and went up the country to get work. He remained away nine or ten months. The complainant having deposed to this fact, the defendant's attorney objected to the evidence being received, but the Bench allowed it, having read the decision of the Supreme Court in Thame's case. During his absence complainant met the defendant several times, intercourse took place, and the female child produced in the Court was the result, which was born on the 13th February last. The father and mother of the complainant deposed to the absence of the complainant's husband, but, on cross-examination, stated that they had only been informed of the fact by members of the family, and did not know of it of their own knowledge. The defendant offered to take the child from the mother, and, on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, the complainant went to him with her mother to hand up the child, when he said he could get no one to nurse it, but offered to pay complainant 7s. 6d. per week if she would continue to keep it. This she refused to do. It was sworn that the child was of a black caste, after the complexion of the father. Mr. Coley, for the defendant, contended that no sufficient proof, as required by law, of the non-access by the complainant's husband had been adduced, and that the case must therefore be dismissed. Mr. Walker, on the other hand, contended that sufficient had been shown to warrant the magistrates in adjudging the defendant to be the father. The complexion of the child, and his own offer to pay 7s. 6d. a week, being conclusive against him. The Bench, by a majority, decided upon dismissing the case.

WARDER SPINKS.—The funeral of warder Spinks, who was so brutally murdered in the gaol-yard, yesterday morning, took place to-day, and was respectably attended. A subscription is, I understand, being taken round to raise some funds for the relief of deceased's family, who are in very needy circumstances. No doubt the call upon the benevolence of the people will be heartily responded to.

FIRE BRIGADE.—ERRATUM.—In my report, which appeared in Monday's issue, an error occurs. The surplus, after paying the debt on the engine, was only £1 5s.—not £7 or £8; and the company is still in debt to the amount of £8 and some shillings.

June 1.

HOW TO MOUNT A HORSE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure in your columns of yesterday, a letter signed "Young Victoria," explaining the proper way a horse should be mounted, but as I have had some experience in the matter with some very rough 'uns, I think his yarn about "standing facing the saddle in such a way that a line from your right to your left shoulder, parallel to the horse's spine," won't apply, as most of the young 'uns I have had to deal with have been in the habit of letting out some very awkward cow kicks, and I think the above position in that case had better be avoided. Of course it would be all right supposing the animal to be highly domesticated, and thoroughly broken in; but stop, an idea, perhaps "Victoria the Young" has been poking fun at us natives, and after all only means harness wooden horses, or the like, and not half-wild Australian horses.

I will now mention a case that I consider was a very difficult mount, at a place where I was stopping, near Yass. A very fiery colt was to be backed, but on account of his playful way of striking at you with his fore feet, and kicking at you with his hind, it was quite impossible to get near him; Joe the Sticker, who was reckoned about the best rider there, swore back him he would, so Joe perched himself upon the top of the gate leading from the stockyard, and standing with a leg on each gate-post, directed us to drive the horse out of the yard, and, upon the colt passing between his legs, dropped swiftly upon his back, but was immediately pitched upon his head (Joe's), which being rather thick (or he would have understood "Young Victoria's way to mount), got partly stunned, through not alighting on his feet as all Australian riders should.

A NATIVE ROSE.

Sydney, 2nd June.

MERCURY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The planet Mercury is visible every fine evening at 5.30 p.m. It may be seen 15 degrees from the horizon, and a little north of where the sun sets. To the naked eye it is about equal to a star of the second magnitude, and a good telescope will shew it as a beautiful crescent.

TELESCOPE.

Sydney, June 1.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was surprised to see a letter in your issue of this morning, signed "Aqua Pumpaginis," affirming that the well and pump in Ocean-street, Woollahra, had been constructed at an expense of £160. I find the entire cost of the same (as published in the HERALD and GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, January, 1867) was £72 5s.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE CONTRACTOR.

Woollahra, 2nd June.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

(From the Economist.)

TOWARDS the close of the last session, in calling attention to a speech of Mr. Childers on financial reform, we expressed our hope that the subject was one which would receive consideration from the new constituencies and the candidates for parliamentary honours. The time for action has now come, and, with a Cabinet under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, and comprising Mr. Lowe and Mr. Childers amongst its members, no apprehension can now be entertained that the question will be neglected.

The naval and military establishments will doubtless be the first to be dealt with; but reform cannot stop there, and, as in the case of the late earthquake, the wave which produced such powerful effects on the adjacent coast will expend its last energies on far distant shores.

It would, however, be a matter of regret if the reforms which thus seem inevitable in our various public establishments should assume the shape of spasmodic and insulated steps on the part of the individual branches of the service; and the suggestion which we formerly offered that matters of this description should be dealt with by a permanent and independent agency, acting on behalf of the public interests, appears to be one deserving of consideration at the present moment. It would seem indeed to offer the advantage of bringing to bear on the correction of abuses an enlarged induction and extended experience, and thus to afford an opportunity for the application of more general principles of reform than could be expected if remedial measures are to be looked for exclusively from the individual establishments.

As an instance in point we would call attention to a suggestion, which we believe originated with Sir Charles Trevelyan, that public benefits would result from measures calculated to facilitate the interchange of members of the different branches of the service. It is very probable that the *morale* of the Public Service would be benefited by any measure of this character calculated to give to it a greater professional unity; and a remedy might also thus be found for the stagnation which is frequently a cause of so much evil under the existing system. In many cases, however, the character of two different branches is too distinct to admit of such interchanges, but there must be many other instances in which cognate duties would admit of the grouping together of establishments now distinct. For instance, it may be impossible to combine the Treasury with the other Revenue departments with a view to the interchange of their respective members; and an indifferent Treasury *employé* might make a superior member of the establishments at Somerset House. The advantages of such opportunities for accommodating the exigencies of the service with the capabilities of its members will not be under-estimated by those who have been called upon to deal with such matters.

Few persons placed in this position, in framing their course of action, have escaped the difficulty of having to deal with the conflicting principles of promotion by seniority and promotion by merit. They must frequently have felt it a painful duty apparently to disregard the claims of painstaking and conscientious mediocrity if they desire, in their position as public trustees, to consult in the first instance the interests committed to their charge. But by enlarging their power of effecting changes with due consideration to the capacities of their subordinates, the difficulty would appear, if not wholly removed, to be materially diminished.

Nor can it be urged as a valid objection that great hardships would by this means be entailed on individuals thus relegated to a comparative obscurity not more congenial because it is appropriate. A man who does not recognise his proper status is essentially in a false position; and the self-respect of the individual should be materially increased by the consciousness of his capability for the discharge of the duties intrusted to him. Individual mortification might undoubtedly result, and would be entitled to the same measure of consideration with which we view the case of a man excluded from the army on account of a slight deficiency in his personal stature. In any case, however, the risk should be run rather than that the public interests should suffer by the recognition and perpetuation of a system which would assign to incapacity the rewards justly due to merit.

Another question of this general nature has arisen from the adoption of the system inaugurated and carried into effect by the Civil Service Commission. This system has materially modified the relation which formerly existed as between patron and client, so far as the exercise of patronage was concerned. The dispenser of patronage now resigns himself with becoming complacency to a position in which he can safely consult the exigencies of his friends, whilst the Civil Service Examiners relieve him from the obloquy which might attach to a bad appointment. The *employé*, on the other hand, relieved to a considerable extent from responsibility towards his patron, will look to the certificate of the Examiners as the true title-deed of his official position.

The public have under the new system gained certain advantages, but they have undoubtedly lost other securities against bad selections and indifferent service. May it not, however, be practicable to seek a remedy in an increased connection between the Civil Service and the educational system of the country? It is true, indeed, that we are still very far from the adoption of any principles as regards a purely national system of education, but the State is from day to day exerting a greater power of interference with our public schools, our collegiate institutions and our educational endowments. Might not large public advantages result from measures which —whilst they placed these establishments in a position to afford greater and more systematic facilities for preparation for the public service—would at the same time promote the ambition and stimulate the activity of the rising generation by a reasonable prospect of an honourable career and of future prizes?

IS ELECTRICITY A "FORCE"?

(From the Scientific Review.)

THE process of elimination is in fact the only one by which we can correctly arrive at a conclusion relative to the nature of a thing which, as appears to be the case with electricity, is really *sui generis*, or belonging to no defined category. But it should here be stated that the existence of electricity, as an actual entity, has been called into question; that electricity is by many regarded as being merely an effect of "force," "an affection of matter"—as fire or flame, which of old was regarded as an element, is now understood to be merely an effect due to the evolution of incandescent gases. In other words, the existence of electricity, as distinct from electrical force, has been denied; and the term electricity has been taken to denote the force producing electrical effect. It was, we believe, Mr. W. R. Grove, who, in a series of lectures delivered in the year 1843, and afterwards embodied in his "Correlation of Physical Forces," first advanced this view, which, at a time when the experimental data relating to electricity were much more incomplete than at the present day, appeared to be clearly an advance upon the fluid theories of Franklin and of Symner and Du Faye.

Supported by the powerful and lucid pen of the above writer, it is scarcely matter for surprise that this view should have continued prevalent up to the present date; although the practical electrician, and more especially the telegraph engineer, have of necessity been forced to ignore it, by recognising, in the term "quantity," something altogether distinct from electrical force. Faraday, who appears at one time to have inclined to the same view, doubtless soon found reason to reject it. At a meeting of the British Association, at Swansea, a discussion arose on the nature of electricity, and Faraday was called upon to give his opinion. He then said, "There was a time when I thought I knew something about the matter; but the longer I live, and the more carefully I study the subject, the more convinced I am of my total ignorance as to the nature of electricity." This avowal of complete ignorance as to the nature of electricity — which is, in point of fact, expressed in the assertion that it is a principle entirely *sui generis*—is now, as it then was, compatible with the widest knowledge of electrical phenomena; we shall see that such is not the case in respect to the assertion that electricity is "a "force."

Mr. Desmond D. Fitzgerald, a member of the *Inventors' Institute*, has quite recently published in the columns of a contemporary some of the details of an experimental investigation throwing a new and important light upon the present question. The result of this investigation is to place beyond doubt the existence of electricity as a separate entity, distinct from the variable quantities of "force" with which it may be associated. To take an analogy from mechanical dynamics, the quantity of electricity in action corresponds to the mass of a body in motion, its tension to the velocity of this mass, and the work stored up in the electricity to the *vis viva* of the moving body. The experiments, moreover, directly establish the important conclusion that an equivalent weight of any metal is combined with the same quantity of electricity, and that the quantity of force or potential work which becomes associated with this electricity when the metal is caused to enter into another combination, under certain conditions, is proportionate to what is termed the caloric equivalent of the metal, or to the quantity of heat evolved by the equivalent weight of the metal when chemically combined under ordinary conditions. Thus, when an equivalent of any metal is "consumed" in the production of electricity, its potential heat-force becomes electrical force, stored up in an equivalent of electricity; and the electric force becomes converted into heat in the recombination of the electricity with the bodies which have been rendered electrically *minus* by its abstraction, or with the substitutes for these bodies rendered *minus* by the effect of induction.

In the experiments we refer to, equivalent weights of different metals, or submultiples of these weights, were in the first place caused to enter into chemical combination, respectively, as sulphates; without any means being taken to accumulate as a charge, or to transmit through an external circuit, the electricity evolved, which thus became neutralised in local circuits, or by what is termed "local action." The quantity of heat produced was in each case determined; this heat of course varying according to the nature of the metal, and of the combination effected. The same metals were then employed as electromotors, in charging a condenser through a wire resistance, with the following results. One half of the heat produced, as above, by the combination of an equivalent, was now rendered sensible, not at the seat of chemical action, but in the wire conveying the charges to the condenser; and the other half was similarly evolved in the passage of electricity through the wire discharging the condenser, and thus virtually completing the circuit. The total quantities of heat rendered sensible in each case, by the propagation and recombination of the electricity evolved, were proportionate to and measured by the calorific equivalents of the metals, minus the calorific equivalent of the hydrogen displaced from combination; or, in other words, the quantities of heat were the same as under the first-mentioned conditions, but were rendered sensible only by the fall of the electrical tensions. The total quantity of electricity accumulated in each case in the condenser was, however, the same, whatever might be the nature of the metal of which an equivalent was combined, the mode in which the combination took place, or the electromotive force in action; that is to say, supposing a condenser to have been constructed of sufficient capacity to contain, accumulated as a charge, the whole of the electricity liberated by the metallic equivalents, it would in each case have been charged to exactly the same tension, notwithstanding the greater electromotive force acting (for a less period of time) to accumulate the charge in the case of the more electro-positive metals.

In accordance with the above, it has been shown that, when electricity is made to pass, by disruptive discharge or by conduction, from one conductor to another, no portion of the electricity is or can be converted into heat, as is commonly supposed. The quantity of electricity in action remains constant, but a portion of the energy (or potential heat) stored up in the charge accumulated upon one of the conductors, becomes converted into heat, precisely—to return to our dynamical illustration—as in the impact of inelastic bodies. The energy thus converted may, in fact, be replaced, and the original tension restored to the charge, without any possible communication of electricity. This may be beautifully shown in a variety of ingenious ways, the description of which would, however, lead us too far into detail. Sufficient has been said to show that electricity is in many respects analogous to ponderable matter, and that—since the conclusions we have glanced at have been confirmed by a number of varied experiments, and are in exact accordance with the known experimental facts bearing upon the question—it must be henceforth impossible to consider electricity as a "force" or an "affection of matter."

ABSINTHE AND ALCOHOL.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

SOME interesting experiments have lately been made in Paris with the view of determining and comparing the effects of absinthe and of pure alcohol. . . . .

Several books and pamphlets have lately been published on what has been dignified by the title of "La Question d'Absinthe," but, as generally happens in such discussions, no one has been convinced. The enemies of absinthe prove it to be poison. The "absinthers," or devotees of absinthe, say that it is at least a very agreeable poison, and that it does not kill quicker than any other intoxicating liquor. Some three or four years ago the drinkers of absinthe seemed really to have been alarmed by the numerous and persistent attacks made upon their favourite refreshment. Perhaps the rumoured approach of cholera made them reflect. At all events absinthe was, for a time, all but banished from the boulevards —to be replaced, it is true, by a much stronger, though perhaps less brain-exciting, liquor known as "bitter." After a time, however, the lovers of absinthe returned to the poison of their predilection; and a champion appeared from among them who boldly—perhaps we should say recklessly—asserted that the beverage, which is known to have been the favourite one of Gustave Planche, perhaps the soundest of modern French critics, and of Alfred de Musset, certainly the most brilliant of all French poets, is a very estimable beverage indeed, which, fairly used, does much more good than harm. To be sure, Alfred de Musset's end was tragic enough; but it is by no means certain that it ought to be attributed to absinthe rather than to any other strong drink. Balzac, in his "Essay on Modern Stimulants," confines himself to wine, coffee, and tobacco, and, by a strange omission, makes no mention of absinthe. But the champion of absinthe has borrowed from Balzac his short and easy method of testing stimulants; and he devotes one of the most curious chapters in his book to the "experiences of an absinthe drinker," who, it appears, went to the café on the Boulevard Montmartre, and deliberately drank four glasses of the mixture; for absinthe, we need hardly say, must be taken with water. After his first glass the absinthe drinker was supremely happy, and felt that his intellectual power had been increased tenfold. Here, of course, he should have stopped. However, in the cause of science he repeated the dose, and then took a third and a fourth glass, until at last, instead of feeling supremely happy, he became "dull, heavy, silent, and morose." He wandered out, and at last found himself seated on a bench on one of the outer boulevards. After that he has "a vague notion" that he went into a low restaurant, ate some duck stewed with turnips, walked about for a couple of hours, and finally, "with a dead eye, a heavy heart, and a tottering gait," got home and went to bed. This condition had been brought about by four very small glasses of absinthe, and it is asked by the absinthe-drinkers' critics whether four very small glasses of brandy could have produced the same effect, more especially the "vague notion."

It appears that, until 1864, the belief that there was nothing injurious in absinthe except the alcohol was general enough. In that year, however, a mad doctor, named Marcé, communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he demonstrated that the essence of wormwood was contained in the liquor called absinthe in the proportion of twenty grammes of essence to 100 litres of alcohol, and argued that this essence had a peculiarly injurious effect on the brain. In 1867 a petition was presented to the Senate, praying that the sale of absinthe might be absolutely forbidden. Nothing came of it; and now the "question of absinthe" has been once more brought forward by two physicians, MM. Magnan and Bouchereau, who, for the first time, have made regular scientific experiments with the questionable stuff. The object of the experimentalists was to show what the effect of pure alcohol would be on a guinea-pig, and what the effect of absinthe. With this view, they placed a guinea-pig under a glass case with a saucer full of essence of wormwood by his side, another guinea pig being placed under another glass case with a saucer full of alcohol. The guinea-pig, who, so to say, was being "treated with absinthe, snuffed at the fumes, and for a few moments seemed, like the absinthe drinker before mentioned, "supremely happy." Gradually, however, he became heavy and dull, and at last fell on his side, agitating his limbs convulsively, foaming at the mouth, and presenting all the signs of epilepsy. The same epileptic symptoms were manifested on the part of a cat and a rabbit who, in a similar manner, were made to inhale the fumes of absinthe. On the other hand, the guinea-pig who was forced to get intoxicated with pure alcohol behaved like an ordinary drunkard. He became lively, then reeled about, and at last lay down, and fell into a heavy sleep.

These experiments will, probably, have no effect whatever in diminishing the sale of absinthe; but that absinthe produces results other and more injurious than those brought about by pure alcohol seems to have been clearly demonstrated.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER.

(From the Round Table.)

WHO laughs too much? They say girls do, but we have never believed it. To our ears the laughter of girls is as musical as it was to Byron's, and as symbolic of all that is young and fresh and dewy and alive. We are sure this connection between life and laughter is not enough thought of by our dyspeptic and saturnine yet life-loving generation. They would live long and happily, and yet neglect one of the soundest means of doing so. Forgetting that Democritus lived to a hundred and three, that there is a proverb in every tongue equivalent to our English "laugh and grow fat," and that the greatest of the physiologists concur in recommending innocent mirth as a specific for long life, our people scowl and mope on, cultivate cheerlessness almost as De Quincey proposed to do murder—as a fine art; and are hardly induced even by the extravagance of opera bouffe to relax into a grim smile. Laugh too much indeed! Nobody laughs enough! Lady Gay Spanker wished that all nature had but one mouth that she might kiss it, and if our whole community had but one equally assailable spot—it is under the arms with children—that some benevolent laughing philosopher might daily tickle it, it would be better for national spirits, digestion, and longevity. Such a wholesale invigorant might be applied in a fairy tale, but alack! how could it happen in prosiac reality? We see lucky individuals constantly who seem regularly to be subjected to just such a process. We see Palmerstons and Broughams in their ninth decades tossing up jest after jest, and flashing and coruscating with more than the gaiety of boys of forty. We see a Bryant—and rejoice to see it—growing more genial and gladsome with every year that he grows older. These men know the secret of life. They have been taught by Gossamer, the laughing philosopher, and, like this, their shibboleth is laugh—laugh when you can.

Some think this nexus between mirth and health is only indirect and sympathetic—that a contented mind makes a sound body, and so on. The influence is more subtle, yet more direct than this. The muscular action of laughter is a positive sanitary exercise, It gives a fillip to the system and rouses from lethargy the slumbering functions. The natural condition—we may hope of soul as of body and mind—is one of active, positive pleasure. Mere sleep is negative. The true antidote to pain is not torpor, but pleasure; and this may justify the assumption of some of those who have deeply studied the subject of anæsthetics, that the one which gives absolute pleasure is preferable to the one that merely induces insensibility. If it be true that the more moments of merriment we have the longer and happier will be our lives—that pain shortens and embitters life we already know—the process of turning moments of agony into moments of delight should have a double effect, and do what the companies fail to do by insuring our lives at compound interest. It must be from this point of view that Dr. Colton is the genuine modern Democritus—the real laughing philosopher—who is to do for us by tickling what Lady Gay Spanker meant to do for nature by kissing; and whose nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, is the true fountain which is destined to rejuvenate and keep alive mankind.

Laughing gas, as we understand it, is not a Lethe. People do not become oblivious to pleasure when they take it; they only forget pain. A prejudice once existed that it was sometimes dangerous, and so perhaps it might have been if badly administered, or in very exceptional cases. People have been known to die for joy, so that we need not deny the possibility of perishing through beatific inhalation. Yet none have died of more than 32,000 who are said, in about five years, to have taken the laughing gas as administered by the Colton Dental Association; and certainly there is no such favourable record of ether or chloroform. It would really seem that this agent had been mercifully sent to relieve our nerve-taxed and depressed community, to enable them not to bear suffering alone, but to secrete joy, and so in a manner to make up for the extraordinary waste of vital energy which the exigencies of modern civilisation appear to demand. At no former period in history—so far as we can judge by human records—has any agent like this or the magnetic telegraph been known to the race. Like the latter wonderful invention, the nitrous oxide appears to have awaited its proper epoch, and, like it, to have uses and effects altogether unprecedented and unexpected. The one carries messages of instruction and intelligence to the furthermost ends of the earth, the other bears glad tidings of immunity from pain through every vein and along every nerve of the exhausted and suffering body.

There is a lesson to be learned in contemplating the peculiar benefits of this mysterious anæsthetic—a lesson that none are too old and wise, or too young and healthy to forego. We see in all creation how natural demands are satisfied. The yearnings for beauty, for lovely sights and sounds, for succulent tastes and pleasant odours, are all provided for —can all be satisfied. Now, our lives—energetic, useful, often conscientious, as they may be—are, nationally speaking, deficient in the element of joyousness. There is a natural craving for this, just as there is for beautiful sights and sounds. But we have suppressed and covered it over with exaggerated Puritan dogmas and hard utilitarianism. We need to reform this abnormal and unhappy condition. We need to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness just as we do that of physical exercise. We need to enlarge our capacity for wholesome pleasure, to cultivate even the habit of laughter, to remember always that a beneficent Creator placed us here not alone to suffer, but to enjoy. We shall be a much more contented, if not a more prosperous, people when we learn to laugh not as Pope says, "where we must," but with the same Gossamer we have quoted, "when we can."

NATIONAL DEBTS.

THE public debt of each of the principal foreign countries, and the amount per head of population respectively, was as follows:—

Russian Empire in 1866, £274,544,770 and £3 14s. 1d.
Sweden in 1865, £4,114,888 and £1.
Norway in 1865, £1,854,157 and £1 1s. 10d.
Denmark in 1865, £14,862,465 and £8 18s. 9d.
Prussia, old province, in 1866, £42,123,064 and £1 15s. 8d.
Oldenburgh in 1865, £621,585 and £2 1s. 2d.
Hanover in 1865, £6,423,955 and £3 6s. 3d.
Brunswick in 1863, £1,707,707 and £5 16s. 5d.
Bavaria in 1866, £29,669,267 and £6 3s. 5d.
Saxony in 1865, £9,912,049 and £4 4s. 10d.
Wurtemberg in 1866, £7,033,911 and £3 19s. 6d.
Baden in 1866, £9,256,728 and £6 9s. 6d.
Electoral Hesse in 1864, £1,845,892 and £2 9s. 6d.
Ducal Hesse in 1865, £228,916 and 5s. 4d.
Hamburg in 1865, £4,222,897 and £16 16s. 5d.
Holland in 1866, £81,790,799 and £21 17s. 10d.
Belgium in 1865, £25,070,021 and £5 0s. 7d.
France in 1866, £566,680,057 and £14 18s. 9d.
Portugal in 1865, £42,930,472 and £9 17s. 4d.
Spain and Balearic Islands in 1865, £163,927,471 and £10 4s. 6d.
Austria in 1866, £268,965,064 and £7 5s. 3d.
Italy in 1865, £211,503,298 and £9 8s. 3d.
Greece in 1867, £14,000,000 and £12 15s. 3d.
Turkish Empire in 1867-8, £69,142,270 and £1 19s. 1d.
United States in 1866, £579,880,391 and £18 8s. 9d.
Brazil in 1866, £30,762,289 and £3 1s. 3d.
Chili in 1865, £2,938,405 and £1 15s.

The national debt of the United Kingdom in 1866 was £802,842,949, averaging £26 15s. 9d. per head of population. In the year 1868 it was £749,101,428—viz., funded debt, £741,190,328 (exclusive of the charge of terminable annuities, the estimated capital of which in March, 1868, amounted to £47,930,222); unfunded debt, £7,911,100.

"You have a very striking countenance," as the donkey said to the elephant when he hit him over the back with his trunk.

The following inscription is actually to be found in an ancient cemetery, in Rockville, Eastern Massachusetts:—

"In memory of Jane Bent,
Who kicked up her heels and away she went."

PERSONAL.—If Henry B. Shackleford, who communicated to the *Macon* (Ga.) *Journal* the account of a powder explosion on the Central Pacific Railroad, will accept the local department of this paper, we will pay him the highest current rate of wages. It will be deplorable if so marked a talent for this business should remain hidden in the gorges of the Sierra or diffused over the plains of the desert. If Mr. S. finds himself hampered by other engagements, we beg that he will forward an assorted parcel of explosions, collisions, meteorological phenomena, wholesale butcheries; or, indeed, facts of any sort which, under his facile pen, will acquire all the interest of fiction.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	718	14	2
Gin	502	14	7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	4	10	4
Whisky	39	3	2
Rum	941	0	0
Perfumed spirits	3	3	2
Wine	43	2	4
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	26	12	0
Tobacco and snuff	153	16	3
Cigars	42	7	6
Tea	1136	13	0
Coffee and chicory	18	8	4
Bonding warehouse duty	75	0	0
Pilotage	13	15	8
Dues	2	0	0
Ad valorem	1319	7	9
Total	£5040	8	3

The import markets are without any improvement. There is no disposition to purchase even when goods are offered at reduced quotations. A large quantity of goods were offered at auction, by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., this morning, without inducing any competition except for damaged, which brought full value.

The market for Adelaide flour is weaker; best brands are offering at £14 to £14 10s. Wheat is unaltered. Small sales of rum have been made at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d., and brandy at 8s. Bulk ale is very difficult to place at last week's prices. Sugars continue very firm. A parcel of fair white Mauritius crystals sold to-day at £43 15s., and other qualities at proportionate rates.

Four vessels now overdue here from Great Britain bring the following cargoes:—

John Nicholson, from London, February 20: Plain cottons, £1654; printed ditto, £61; woollens and worsteds, £551; flannels, £60; waterproof goods, £62; ribbons, £235; millinery, £157; hosiery £63; haberdashery, £793; umbrellas, £216; apparel, £1803; blankets, £100; straw hats, £545; felt hats and caps, £1131; wrought leather, £2291; saddlery, £643; sewing-machines, £64; vestas, 71 cases; blacking, 72 packages; machinery, £95; railway ditto, £110; books, £403; paper, 152 cwt.; stationery, £485; upholstery, £102; iron bedsteads, £84; brushware, £120; turnery, £10; plated goods, £94; toys, £76; 3 cases pianos, £480; foreign musical instruments, 6 cases; clocks and watches, £31; perfumery, £20; seeds, £30; pipes, 28 cases; acids, 22 packages; gunpowder, 388 cwt.; spades, £11; firearms, 1800; hardware, £1570; bar and rod iron, 49 tons; hoop ditto, 10 tons; sheet ditto, 8 tons; plate ditto, 20 tons; galvanized ditto, 18 tons; sheet lead, 3 tons; shot, 10 tons; tinplates, £295; nails, 30 tons; linseed oil, 2545 gallons; rape oil, 1410 gallons; olive oil, 216 gallons; turps, 250 gallons; varnish, £3; white and red lead, 177 cwt.; paints, £214; flint glass, £2; earthenware, £148; woolpacks, £125; cornsacks, £290; canvas, £71; twine, £69; cigars, 600 lbs.; brandy, bulk, 1004 gallons; ditto, glass, 488 gallons; rum, 1204 gallons; British spirit, 869 gallons; perfumed spirit, 7 gallons; beer in bulk, 660 barrels; cheese, 38 cwt.; oilmen's stores, £973; sardines, 18 cwt.; vinegar, 210 gallons; salad oil, 1727 gallons; cocoa, 39 cwt.; chocolate, 20 cwt.; gelatine, 2 cwt.; starch, £315; blue, £191; vermicelli, 5 cwt.; patent groats, 55 cwt.; pearl barley, 5 tons; split peas, 100 cwt.; chicory, 80 cwt.; white salt, 68 tons; rock salt, 10 tons; soda crystals, 5 tons; carb. soda, 5 tons; caustic soda, 5 tons; candles, 612 cwt.; soap, 3 cwt.; raisins, 39 cwt.; currants, 353 cwt.; almonds, 10 cwt.; French plums, 4 cwt.; figs, 28 cwt.; carraway seed, 13 cwt.; confectionery, £169; foreign ditto, 12 cases; apothecaries' ware, £1327; sulphur, 2 cwt.; sulphate of copper, 3 cwt.; saltpetre, 5 cwt. Total declared value, £30,187.

Jubilee, London, March 1: Plain cottons, £1235; printed ditto, £426; woollens and worsteds, £225; flannels, £270; linen, £387; cotton and woollens, £79; muslins, £255; waterproof goods, £165; millinery, £43; stays, £12; hosiery, £94; haberdashery, £1446; umbrellas, £39; shirts, £14; apparel, £1193; straw hats, £847; felt hats and caps, £35; wrought leather, £1107; sheathing felt, £91; floorcloth, £60; vestas, 32 cases; agricultural implements and machinery, £672; books, £100; paper, 721 cwt.; stationery, £142; horsehair, £20; upholstery, £878; iron bedsteads, £69; tinware, £33; brushware, £160; plated goods, £56; toys, 4 cases; pianos, £240; clocks and watches, £6; perfumery, £20; printing materials, £86; saws, £40; firearms, £68; hardware, £4089; bar and rod iron, 77 tons; hoop ditto, 1 ton; sheet ditto, 1 ton; plate ditto, 84 tons; galvanized ditto, 33 tons; sheet lead, 15 tons; shot, 13 tons; tinplates, £120; nails, 57 tons; wire, 10 tons; zinc, 1 ton; steel, 7 tons; linseed oil, 5033 gallons; rape oil, 1209 gallons; varnish, £48; white and red lead, 81 cwt.; paints, £176; glue, 25 cwt.; rosin, 120 cwt.; pitch and tar, 140 barrels; flint glass, £16; foreign ditto, 33 cases; window glass, £155; earthenware, £1106; woolpacks, £490; cornsacks, £230; canvas, 490; twine, £121; cement, 150 barrels; tobacco, 80 lbs.; brandy, 1944 gallons; rum, 2632 gallons; British spirits, 400 gallons; white wine, 1075 gallons; beer in bulk, 417 barrels; ditto in glass, 178 barrels; oilmen's stores, £131; sardines, 10 cwt.; vinegar 3233 gallons; salad oil, 980 gallons; starch, £175; blue, £24; arrowroot, 13 cwt.; vermicelli, 2 cwt.; split peas, 5 cwt.; white salt, 13 tons; caustic soda, 5 tons; candles, 75 cwt.; soap, 2 cwt.; raisins, 1 cwt.; figs, 3 cwt.; carraway seed, 12 cwt.; refined sugar, 17 cwt.; confectionery, £68; apothecaries' ware, £3; saltpetre, 10 cwt. Total declared value, £28,168.

Princess Dagmar, Liverpool, February 15: Haberdashery, £12; shirts, £400; apparel, £15; vestas, 40 cases; railway machinery, £2195; books, £130; paper, 20 cwt.; stationery, £257; clocks and watches, £6; hardware, £831; pig iron, 50 tons; galvanized ditto, 9 tons; wire, 22 tons; flint glass, £105; plate glass, 5 cases; earthenware, £1125; canvas, £180 cordage, £300; tobacco, 38,892 lbs.; brandy, 367 gallons; rum, 12,951 gallons; British spirit, 29 gallons; beer in bulk, 1800 barrels; ditto glass, 216 barrels; starch, £70; white salt, 405 tons; caustic soda, 5 tons; soap, 119 cwt. Total declared value £16,119.

Atlantic, Glasgow, February 24: Plain cotton, £242; coloured ditto, £129; printed ditto, £1891; linen, £754; hosiery, £379; haberdashery, £171; apparel, £74; felt hats and caps, £96; books, £49; stationery, £60; pipes, £20; hardware, £418; bar and rod iron, 29 tons; pig iron, 100 tons; galvanised ditto, 71 tons; linseed oil, 2500 gallons; rape oil, 500 gallons; cod oil, £1485 gallons; paints, £301; woolpacks, £421; cornsacks, £2136; other bags, £83 rum, 149 gallons; British spirit, 6391 gallons; beer, in bulk, 192 barrels; ditto, in glass, 361 barrels; oilmen's stores, £150; starch, £30; soda crystals, 6 tons; candles, 78 cwt. Total declared value, £14,987.

Messrs. Robertson and Co.'s Melbourne tea circular of the 22nd ultimo reports:—

For several months past depression has been the characteristic feature of this market. Throughout the season 1868-9 teas have been recklessly thrown on the market, and forced sales made at very serious losses without exception, importers fearing to hold against the enormously increasing stocks. Since our last issue of April 24th no improvement is noticeable—in fact, simply a repetition of previous month's, which has upset all calculations as to the present value of teas. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the probable quantity of next season's imports, and we must again caution consignees, on their account, to refrain from shipping teas to this port unless to supply orders, or, without doubt, a repetition of the imports of the year 1868-9, with all its attendant disastrous consequences, must inevitably be the result. All descriptions of congous are in limited demand at very uneven prices, and scented kinds remain nominal. Our quotations represent about market values. The arrivals during the month have been:—At Melbourne: Lady Belmore, from Foo-chow, with 268,500 lbs. At Sydney: Maud Helen, from Hongkong, with 26,600 lbs.; Aurora, from Hongkong, with 15,000 lbs; Thomas Edwards, from Foo-chow, with 184,500 lbs. The deliveries for the past month have been 143,804 lbs., against 710,365 lbs. at same time last year. The stock in bond in Melbourne is 4,260,220 lbs. against 2,996,316 lbs. at same time last year. Our quotations are:—Congou: Dust and siftings, 8d; broken Foo-chow, 10d; ordinary to good ordinary, 11d to 1s; mixed leaf kinds, 1s 0½d to 1s 2d; ditto, with little flavour, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; blackish leaf kinds, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; ditto, strong, 1s 5½d to 1s 7d; ditto, strong, with flavour, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; ditto, kaisow kinds, rather strong, 1s 10d to 2s; ditto, pekoe-souchong and pekoe flavour, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; ditto, fine rich pekoe-souchong flavour, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; ditto, very fine ditto, 2s 9d to 3s 10d; low Tayshan, 4½d to 5d; souchong, common, 1s to 1s 2d; middling to fine, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; extra fine, none; orange pekoe, scented ordinary and broken, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; ditto, good to fine, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; ditto, finest country kind, 2s; long leaf, Canton leaf, 2s; capers, scented, common to middling, none; ditto, middling to fine, 1s 11d to 2s 1d; ditto, finest, none; hysonskin, Canton, nominal, 4d to 5d; true common to fine, none; hyson, common, none; good to fine, none; finest, none; young hyson, Canton and Twankay kinds, nominal, 1s 1½d; good yellowish leaf to fine hyson flavour, none; gunpowder, Canton, good to fine, nominal, 1s 9d to 2s; country kinds, none; imperial Canton, good to fine, nominal, 1s 6d to 1s 10d, country kinds, none. Above quotations are at per lb. in bond for chests (boxes being worth 2½d to 3d per lb. more). Duty on tea in Victoria, 3d per lb.

A miller, who attempted to be witty at the expense of a youth of weak intellect, accosted him with, "John, people say that you are a fool." On this John replied, "I don't know that I am, sir. I know some things, sir, and some things I don't know, sir." "Well, John, what *do* you know?" "I know that millers always have fat hogs, sir." "And what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they eat, sir."

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CHARMING WOMEN.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE charming woman is generally notoriously in love with her husband, who is almost always inferior to her in birth, acquirements, manner, or appearance. This affection of hers only shows her feminine qualities of sacrifice and wifely devotion to greater advantage, and makes other men envy more ferociously the lucky fellow who has drawn such a prize. The husband of a charming woman is indeed lucky in the world's esteem; no man more so. Though he may be one of the most ordinary, perhaps unpleasant, fellows you know, with a sour face, an underbred air, and by no means famous in his special sphere, his wife speaks of him enthusiastically as so good, so clever, so delightful; no-one knows how good he is, she says, though of course he has his little peculiarities of temper, and the rest of it, and perhaps every one would not bear with them as she does. But then she knows him, and knows his wonderful worth and value! If they are not seen much together, that comes from causes over which they have no control, not from anything like disinclination to each other's society. Certainly, for so happy a marriage, it is a little surprising how very seldom they are together; and how all her friends are here only, and not his; and how much she goes into society without him. On the whole, counting hours, they live very much more apart than united; but that is the misfortune of his career, of his health, or of hers—a misfortune due to any cause but that of diversity of tastes and inharmoniousness of pursuits. Full of home affection and the tenderest sentiment as she is, the charming woman does sometimes the oddest-looking things, which a rough little domestic creature without graceful pretentions would not dream of doing. Her child is lying dangerously ill, perhaps dying, and she appears at the grand ball of the season, subdued certainly—how well that sweet melancholy becomes her!—but always graceful, always thoughtful for others, and attentive; and though indeed, she will tell you, she does not know how she got dressed at all, she is in such a state of cruel anxiety, yet she is undeniably the best-dressed woman in the room, and the most carefully appointed. It is against her own will that she is there, you may be sure, but she has been forced to sacrifice herself, and tear herself away for an hour. The exigencies of society are so merciless—the world is such a terrible Juggernaut, she says, raising her eyes with plaintive earnestness to yours in the breathing times of the waltz.

The charming woman is the gentlest of her sex. She would not do a cruel thing nor say an unkind word for the world. When she tells you the unpleasant things which ill-natured people have said of your friends or hers, she tells them in the sweetest and dearest way imaginable. She is so sure there is not a syllable of truth in it all; and what a shame it is that people should be so ill-natured! In the gentle tone of sympathy and deprecation peculiar to her, she gives you all the ugly and uncomfortable reports that have come to her, of which you have never heard a breath until this moment; yet it is you who are stupid, for she tells them to you as if they were of patent notoriety to the whole world; only she does not believe them, remember! She takes the most scrupulous care to deny and defend as she retails, and you cannot class her with the tribe of the ill-natured whom she censures, setting, as she does, the whole strength of her gentle words and generous disbelief to oppose those ugly rumours. Yet you wish she had not told you. Her disclaimers spring so evidently from the affectionate amiability of her own mind, which cannot bear to think evil, that they have not much effect upon you. The excuse dies away from your memory, but the ill-savoured report roots, and you feel that you have lost your respect for your former friends for ever; or, if they were only hers, that nothing should tempt you to know them. There is no smoke without some fire, you think; and the charming woman cannot have possibly kindled the flame herself out of sticks and leaves and rubbish of her own collecting. But how sweet and charitable she was when she told you! How much you love her for her tenderness of nature! What a guileless and delightful creature she is!

The charming woman is kind and graceful, but she does not command the stronger virtues. She flatters sweetly, but, it must be confessed, she fibs as sweetly. She sometimes owns to this, but only to fibs that do more good than harm—fibs into which she is forced for the sake of peace, and to avoid mischief. It is a feminine privilege, she says; and men agree with her. Truth at all times, bold, uncompromising, stern-faced truth, is coarse and indelicate, she says; a masculine quality as little fitted for women as courage or great bodily strength. Her husband knows that she fibs; her friends at times find her out too; but though the women throw it at her as an accusation, the men accept it as a quality without which she would be less the charming woman that she is; and not only forgive it, but like her the better for the grace and tact and suppleness she displays in the process of manufacture. Hers are not the severer virtues, but the gentler, the more insinuating; and absolute truth—truth at any price and on all occasions—does not come into the list. Charming women, with their plastic manners and non-aggressive force, always have their own way in the end. They are the women who influence by unseen methods, and who shrink from any open display of power. They know that their *metier* is to soothe men, to put them on good terms with themselves, and so to get the benefit of the good humour they induce; and they dread nothing so much as a contest of wills. They coax and flatter for their rights, and consequently they are given privileges in excess of their rights; whereas the women who take their rights, as things to which they are entitled without favour, lose them and their privileges together. This art of self-abasement for future exaltation is one which it is given only to few to carry to perfection, but no woman is really charming without it. In fact, it is part of her power; and she knows it. Though charming women are decidedly the favourites with men, they are careful to keep on good terms with their own sex; and in society you may often see them almost ostentatiously surrounded by women only, whom they take pains to please, or exert themselves to amuse, but whom they throw into the shade in the most astonishing way. Whatever these really charming women are, or do, or wear is exactly the right thing; and every other woman fails in proportion of the distance she is removed from this model. If a charming woman is dressed richly, the simpler costumes of her friends look poor and mean; if she is *a la bergere* the Court dresses about her are vulgar; if she is gay, quietness is dulness; if she is quiet, laughter is coarse. And there is no use in imitating her. She is the very will-o'-the-wisp of her circle, and no sooner shows her light here than she flits away there; she has no sooner set one fashion, which her admiring friends have adopted with infinite pains and trouble, than she has struck out a new one, which renders all the previous labour in vain. This is part of her very essence; and the originality which is simply perfection that cannot be repeated, and not eccentricity that no one will imitate, comes in as one of the finest and most potent of her charms.

ON BEETS.

(From the Field.)

THE growth of sugar beets is a subject that for some time past has been exciting a good deal of interest and attention in this country, and we therefore need make no apology for a few remarks upon a matter of such importance. Beets may be described as of three forms:—1st, the larger agricultural beets, to which the name of mangold wurzel has been given; 2nd, beets proper, the roots of many of which are employed for culinary purposes (distinguished by the French as *betterave*), to which smaller kind the sugar beets may be referred (*poirees*, Fr.); 3rd, beets, the leaves of which (usually their midribs) are used as culinary vegetables.

It will be our purpose now to speak of the first two of these.

1st. Mangold wurzel is becoming popular as an agricultural root, as it grows very heavy crops, which store remarkably well, and it would seem even improve by keeping, as kept roots contain an increased amount of saccharine matter when compared with fresh ones—a fact explained by Professor Voelcker in the following manner:—"Mangolds, when newly taken out of the ground, contain a peculiar acrid substance, which has a tendency to scour animals when fed upon large quantities of the fresh root. It is therefore customary to store away the mangold wurzel before using it for feeding or fattening purposes, and it has been found that cows relish mangolds much more, and thrive much better upon them, after a few months' keeping, than when given in a fresh and raw state. Upon examination the author has found that in keeping the proportion of sugar in the root increase considerably, whilst pectin diminishes. As pectic acid is readily changed by weak acid into sugar, and as it is also transformed into sugar during the ripening process of apples, pears, and other fruit, there can be little doubt that the additional quantity of sugar in old mangolds has been formed at the expense of the pectin which is found in all the varieties of the mangolds. Now this, perhaps, explains how it happens that mangolds in the early part of the season so frequently disagree with stock, as also how these roots are improved by keeping; and, indeed, their great value consists in the fact that they are at their best just at the time when the turnip begins to decline in value, if not when this latter crop has been consumed."

2nd. The beets, in so far as this article is concerned, may be confined to those of agricultural rather than horticultural importance. Those we have grown have been the red beet, of which the red garden beet is but a smaller and refined variety, and the white, *i. e.*, pink sugar or Silesian beet.

The red beet we have grown more than once, and we may say, as the result of our trials, that under like conditions it grows about half the weight of mangolds. Cattle are very fond of it, and though we have little to guide us as to whether it is richer in sugar than the mangolds, we incline to think it has an advantage in this respect.

The Silesian beet we had often grown for experiment before the warm summer of 1868, but, like our correspondent Mr. Wyatt, of Acton Hill, Stafford, we experienced only disappointment; and from these results we conclude that the Silesian beet in ordinary seasons, in most if not all of the English counties, will prove an utter failure as regards quantity, and we should think that usually it would, when so small, suffer in increased proportion in quality, or in sugar-producing capabilities. However, during the past season, 1868, we grew a quantity of Silesian beet, and the result in this very exceptional summer was as follows:—

On the 4th of May, 1868, yellow globe mangolds, red beet, and Silesian beet were drilled in a field which had been winter-cultivated for roots by ploughing in before Christmas on the wheat stubble a strong dressing of farmyard dung. Before drilling, 3 cwt. per acre of Proctor's root manure was distributed broadcast. In fact, the beet were grown in the same soil and under the same conditions as the mangold wurzel. The soil is a light sandy loam, and is situated in the south-west of England: so that, with cultivation, climate, and season, there was every reason to have expected success. How far this was attained we will leave the following tabulated results to explain, merely premising that we give the figures for 1866, 7, and 8, for the sake of comparison:—

ESTIMATED WEIGHTS PER ACRE OF DIFFERENT BEETS.

		Tons.	ct.			Tons.	ct.
1866.	Mangold wurzel	32	0	1868.	Mangold wurzel	39	8
	Ditto	36	0		Ditto	28	15
1867.	Ditto	35	0		Purple beet	17	8
	Purple beet	27	0		Silesian beet	14	0

On this estimate, it may be remarked that the topped and tailed roots of a measured portion of ground were weighed, and the amount per acre calculated from this basis. That this mode is liable to error may be gathered from the difference of the two weighings for the years 1866 and 1868; but, as they were done by different persons, a mean may be adopted as being nearer the mark; and this will give somewhere about thirty-four tons as an average for the two years.

Now, this is by no means a large crop, but still it is a fair one; and what we would now impress upon the reader's attention is the fact that it is double that of the purple beet, and more than double that of the Silesian beet, and that in a year and a climate we should think not altogether unfavourable for this crop. That our Silesian beet is far richer in sugar than any other of the roots of the same kind our sense of taste is sufficient to determine; but we cannot think its quantity is sufficient to render the sugar beet a profitable subject for cultivation, with a view to the extraction of sugar.

Again, we feel convinced that, with all our advantages of climate, fourteen tons of Silesian beet is far beyond what could be reckoned upon as an average crop, as even here we have too much reason to think that the result in a cold wet season would be, as described in Staffordshire, "nothing but top."

DOES ANYBODY DRINK WINE?

(New York Tribune)

BEFORE deciding abruptly whether the Coming Man will drink wine, it might be pertinent to ask whether the present man drinks wine. For if he does not—if the variously-tinted concoctions now so freely imbibed should turn out not to be wine after all—then the deleterious effects so fairly ascribed to them cannot be charged to the genuine article, and the discussion begins all over again. Or, rather, a new discussion opens of the question, whether anybody drinks wine? and if that inquiry be answered in the affirmative, the further query arises, What is the effect of it? Now, the reply to this first question is by no means as simple as some good folks suppose. There is ground for thinking that pure wine is the one thing that never comes into the market, or is never tasted if it does. England, the country of wine-bibbers and wine merchants, is, we are told by so high an authority as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, infested with hosts of scientific chemists, who imitate, with more or less success, the growths of the Douro and Guadalquivir. The wines of Andalusia are invariably brandied when intended for exportation. The sherry of Calpe, England's destined wine, is intercepted on the road from the Spanish wine-merchant to the London docks, and made to undergo the same mysterious change that renders them congenial, it is supposed, with the constitutions of the phlegmatic islanders. Men habitually indulge in a straw-coloured beverage which they mistake for sherry, and go down to their graves as little conversant with sherry as the Marchioness was with beer previous to her acquaintance with Mr. Richard Swiveller. As for port, the trade with Oporto has been an artificial one from first to last; artificial in its origin, and artificial in its exports. The wine is pronounced to be, at its best, a deformed Burgundy—"a changeling from the cradle or the vat, reared in spirits and cheap sweetmeats." England annually exports to Portugal from a million and a half to two millions of the spirit that comes back to gentlemen's tables in the shape of the rich old wine which no well-stocked cellar can be without. There is an enormous and most flourishing business carried on at Hamburg, by which common German wines and coarse spirits are transmuted into ports and sherries—so the authority we have been quoting, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, assures us; and the same authority pronounces this cooking of rough common wines into smooth fine ones to be, relatively, a venial and honest form of imposition—the cunning chemist preferring usually the manufacture of an original article to the adulteration of an article already in existence. Into this new article every ingredient enters except the grape. It is presumed, of course, that none drink the product of the illicit stills but the patrons of common grocers, second and third class taverns, and wine merchants of average renown. But who knows? At all events, the article is manufactured, is sold, is consumed, and the effects of its consumption are set down to the account of the vineyards, which are not in the smallest degree answerable for them. The rhubarb and nettle-juice do duty at dinners and balls and the festive occasions of middle life, the guests never suspecting headache or something worse in the handsome bottles, with their beautiful labels. Travellers revel in the delusion that, in wine-growing countries themselves, the pure juice of the grape is to be had at every inn, as abundant and cheap as water. But Italian wines are pronounced by authorities undrinkable, being for the most part spoiled in the making. The Neapolitan wines undergo a change at the hands of the doctors before they arrive at Naples. The vintages of the Romagna are not improved by the "personal superintendence" of the proprietors. The classic Falernian is no more. The Greek wine is introduced into the market before it is matured. The best Spanish wine comes to town in pigskin jars that give it a vile flavour.

This is European experience. What then must ours be? The imagination is alone capable of doing justice to it. A rich Spanish wine recently much in vogue in high circles, as an admirable elixir for invalids, by whatever ailment afflicted, was declared by an old Spanish wine merchant to be a miserable article, composed of refuse and rotten skins boiled down for the cheapest market, and much more calculated to make well people sick than to make sick people well. The trial in New Orleans of suits brought by the United States against certain importers of foreign wines, who were accused of invoicing their goods below actual value, in order to escape the payment of full duties, has brought out some interesting information on this subject. One of the witnesses, an importer of long standing, testified to the cheapness of the wines sent to this country, and said that not a bottle of genuine Lafitte or Chateau Margeaux ever came here from France. Another gentleman, a wine merchant of experience, declared the grandly-labelled cases under consideration to be ungenuine. The wine was a manufactured article, made of the commonest vintage lees, coloured by some heavy red juice that was thrown in. The brands were put on to catch the eye of purchasers. The "generous blood of the grape" remained at home. Some of these decoctions cost no more than 50 dollars per hogshead, the labels all the time inviting the purchaser to pay a dollar or more per bottle. Until we are satisfied that we are drinking pure wine, it is useless to undertake to say what the effect of drinking pure wine might be. They who look to the increase of the native vineyards for a diminution of drunkenness, as well as those who deprecate the increase of native vineyards as a cause of drunkenness, must be content to wait further developments. And they must wait a good while. The wine comes to its maturity slowly. Its youth is crude and heavy; its quality is undetermined, its body weak, its substance disturbed. Twenty-one years, the judges tells us, are required to bring it up to full age. Then it proves its virtue by its character; then it is friendly to man; then it is the creature the poets sing of, and the physicians praise, and the moralists wink at; a thing to make the well better, and the sick well; a cordial, joyous, cheering, invigorating creature, that can hurt nobody.

THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND. — Ever since the beginning of the general election the advocates of the Ballot have had to register the accession of distinguished converts to their opinions. The latest of these conversions is denoted by the following passage in the *Times*:—"To secret voting we retain our primitive dislike. We still believe that public opinion is most true, most wholesome, and most powerful when every man freely influences and is influenced by his neighbour. But even this principle, sound as it is, we would not carry out too absolutely. The ballot is a practical question, and one to be decided upon a balance of considerations. If it were established that such was the state of society that bribery and intimidation must go on unchecked so long as open voting is retained, and would be effectually repressed by the machinery of the ballot, it would be right to compound for the moral drawbacks of secret voting."

The return ordered recently by the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Russell shows that in the last ten years sums amounting to £6,070,135 have been expended upon public education in England and Wales out of moneys voted by Parliament, and in connection therewith £8,991,405 obtained from other sources; of this latter sum, £4,554,333 came from subscriptions, and £3,241,326 from school pence. In Scotland, in the ten years, the expenditure upon public education out of moneys voted by Parliament has amounted to £1,012,452, and in connection therewith £1,426,466 from other sources; £501,660 of it from subscriptions, and £667,685 from school pence. Of the expenditure in England and Wales, £2,650,102 went in building and administration, and in Scotland £234,621.

INVALIDED BISHOPS.—The *Daily News* says:—In five dioceses between Beachy Head and the Land's End, Episcopacy is virtually suspended. The Bishop of Winchester, who is nearly 80 years of age, is disabled by paralysis; the Bishop of Chichester is 83 years old; the Bishop of Salisbury, though only 61, has for some time been incapacitated, through severe and dangerous illness; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who is 70, is such a confirmed invalid that he is regularly carried up and down the stairs of his palace; the Bishop of Exeter is within seven weeks of attaining his 91st year, and has taken no active part in the affairs of his diocese since 1863. The Bishops of Winchester and Exeter are the only prelates who held their present sees when the Episcopal Act of 1836 was passed. Their incomes have, therefore, not been affected by the working of the statute, which enacted that on the next voidance of the see in each case the value of Winchester should be reduced from £10,417 to £7000, and the value of Exeter raised from £2700 to £5000.

THE THREE ESTATES OF THE REALM.—A London journal remarks:—"We wonder when people who think themselves entitled to pronounce an opinion on politics will make sure, first, that they understand the elements of political knowledge. There is a little weekly paper which has been about four months in existence. Written with some smartness, it was latterly obtained notice through the cleverness of certain coloured portraits which it has begun to publish week by week. Now this little airy journal, which affects a good deal of superiority, has an article on the Queen and her people, which is entitled *The First and Third Estates*. This is a mistake which journalists, even those who are proud of their superiority, seem to be never tired of committing. They are infected with the idea that the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons are the three Estates of the realm. It is almost impossible to convince them that the Queen is *not* one of the three Estates. May we venture once more to point out to rising, young, and ingenuous journalists that the three Estates are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons?"

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE, Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.
Agents for Country districts required.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.
Novelties for 1869—new and rare plants and fruit trees of every description. Catalogues post free.

KEROSENE OIL.
THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited) supply REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition.
Safer and cheaper than any other oil. Also,
Wood Preserving Oil, in any quantity.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary, 251, George-street.

CORN, CORN, Pine and Staves, prime samples, just arrived, for SALE, at SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wf.

FOR SALE, a first-class new four-horse power Table ENGINE, by "Hodge and Sons," London, complete, with iron flue boiler; also, an excellent Centrifugal Pump. Apply to J. M. M'KENZIE, 2, Gas-lane.

JAMAICA RUM, very old, in 1-dozen cases, glass stoppered bottles. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

SAZERAC'S BRANDY, Pale and Dark, in quarter-casks and cases. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

ALBURY WINES, from the Kyeamba Vineyard, on SALE by M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

ON SALE.—Now landing ex Northampton and Golden Sea.—Carbonate Soda; Refined salt, 1 lb. and 2 lb. packets; Caraways, Canary Seed, Bath Bricks, Chicory, Tinplates, Crosse and Blackwell's Quart Salads, Potted Meats, Lunch Anchovies, Nelson's Gelatine.
JAMES MACGREGOR, Importer, 320, George-street.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE'S PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned being sole agents in the colony for the manufacturers are prepared to supply the trade on reasonable terms.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
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Giles and Smith's superfine
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Galloway and Clarke's superfine
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123, Pitt-street. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR.
Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

TO MILLERS.
On SALE, 10,000 bushels prime South Australian WHEAT, in one or more lots.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

PATNA RICE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the NEW PATNA RICE, ex Ottawa, from Calcutta.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

RICE.—Finest white Java Table RICE for SALE. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

ON SALE, Circular Head POTATOES ex Southern Cross. BARKER and CO.

JOULE'S ALE, in bulk, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, (in 3-bushel sacks) to land. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES, best quality, low prices, for cash. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

PULU MATTRESSES, in best linen ticks; cheapest in the colony. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

WHITE COTTON Flock Mattresses and beds, reduced prices for cash. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st

FIBRE and FLAX MATTRESSES, best and cheapest in the town. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES CLEANED and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

342, GEORGE-STREET.—Black Cloth Suits, £4 4s; black doe trousers, 20s; tweed trousers, 15s; tweed suits, £2 15s; choice patterns for trousers and vest, £2, well made, shrunk. HUMPHREYS, Tailor.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, and Men's and Boys' Outfitter, 624, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

JOHN WILSON is making Men's Winter Suits for £2 19s. Note the address—624, Wilshire-place.

NEW DRESS FABRICS. STRIPED and CHENE SERGES.
We have just completed a most advantageous purchase of a large shipment of
Very fine TWILL SERGES, in all colours, the most select patterns in Chene and Stripes.
We intend submitting TO-DAY, and during this week, upwards of
THREE HUNDRED DRESSES
at 10 PER CENT. less than manufacturers' COST.
These being DECIDED BARGAINS, we would politely urge ladies to make an inspection of them.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

J. B. TICKLE, IMPORTER AND WAREHOUSEMAN, 311, GEORGE-STREET,
begs to state that his shipments per STRATHDON, BRUCKLAY CASTLE, EARL DALHOUSIE, FORFARSHIRE, and HAWKESBURY, are now to hand, and comprise a general assortment in the following departments:—
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SLOPS
HOSIERY
FANCY
RIBBONS
HABERDASHERY
BLANKETS
FLANNELS
DRESSES
GLOVES
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Country orders carefully and promptly executed, and on most liberal terms.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MISS COX, 363, George-street.
The Ladies are hereby informed that the Great Clearing Sale on the above premises will only be continued until FRIDAY EVENING, when the place will be finally closed.
All goods now remaining will be sold at a further reduction.

AT DENISON HOUSE DURING THE COLD SEASON, the following VARIETIES OF FUR are offered at greatly REDUCED prices:—
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE Boas, Cuffs, Gauntlets, and Muffs
FRENCH SABLE QUEEN ditto
Mock Sable
MINK
KOLINSKI
Opossum
ARTIC FOX
MUSQUASH
ERMINE AND MINIVER, mock and real
SEAL
BISMARCK
SQUIRREL
MONKEY
CHINCHILLA
FUR COLLARETTES, in Ermine, Sable, Seal, and Miniver
SEA-SIDE BOAS.
THOMPSON AND GILES, DENISON HOUSE.

CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS, at E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.
36-inch fine linen, 14d, worth 1s 8d
8-4 linen damask, 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
12-4 toilet quilts, 16s 11d, worth 22s 6d
Cheek challies, 15½d, worth 2s
Fashionable dresses, 8s 11d, worth 12s 6d
Boys' cloth tunics, 3s 11d, worth 7s 6d
Wool opera hoods, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Fine white cotton hose, 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
Black silks, a bargain
Coloured, shot, striped, glacé silks, rich quality, 3s 11d the yard, cheap at 4s 9d.
Next to the Wax Works.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 18s Overcoats.
The Clyde,
The Sandringham,
The Reefer.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 23s Overcoats.
In fancy tweeds,
In Plain Venetian,
In Waterproof Meltons.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 30s Overcoats.
In all the newest materials,
With velvet collars, &c., &c.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 22s Coats.
The Wimbledon,
The Sydney,
The Sac.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 30s Coats.
The Sydney,
In black cloth,
In silk mixtures.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 38s Coats.
The Galatea or Prince's
The Paget,
The Walking or dress coat.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 42s Suits.
The Stanley,
The Wimbledon,
In new materials.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 50s Suits,
The new style.
Half dress suits, business suits,
And for the Goulburn excursionists.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 12s 6d Trousers.
Diagonal tweeds,
Mixed tweeds,
Fancy doeskins.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 16s Trousers,
Washing tweeds,
Fancy angolas,
Black cloth, or doeskins.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S 6s 6d Vests,
In alpaccas and tweeds,
In doeskins
In black cloths.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, travelling Clothing, Umbrellas, Rugs, &c. for gentlemen, boys, and youths, are new in DESIGN and STYLE. The assortment is most extensive, and the prices will be found to suit the requirements of all.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S Select Departments.
No. 1—Gentlemen's Clothing, for immediate wear
2—Bespoke, or order department
3—Boys' and Youths' Gallery
4—Hats, Caps, Hosiery, and Outfit department.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S Method of trading.
All goods marked in plain figures,
No abatement from the marked price,
Any article exchanged if not approved of,
Or the money returned without any hesitation.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Merchant Tailors and Habit Makers, Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

484. TWEED TROUSERS to measure, 15s. Colonial Tweeds, 3s 6d per yard.

484 GEORGE-STREET, is the cheapest house for really first-class clothing to order.

484, GEORGE-STREET. — Every garment well made, well shrunk, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

484. THE LARGEST and most magnificent Stock of woollens in the colony to select from.

484 IS THE MARKET CLOTH HALL, and has no connection with any other house in Sydney.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and practical tailoring establishment.

W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street, having just received an immense assortment of the very newest materials, consisting of West of England sataras, diagonals, and fancy coatings, invite the attention of gentlemen to an inspection of the above goods.
The prices for cash will be lower than any hitherto charged in the colony.
Please note the address.
88, King-street,
Between George and Pitt streets.

88, KING-STREET is W. HOWES'S Celebrated Tailoring House. A splendid assortment of Woollens.

88, KING-STREET.—Trousers and Vest to order. Choicest materials, and well shrunk, 35s.

88, KING-STREET.—W. HOWES'S Tweed Trousers, to order, well shrunk, 15s, 17s 6d, and 20s.

88, KING-STREET.—Black Cloth Trousers, to order, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s. W. HOWES.

88, KING-STREET.—Cloths and Tweeds any length, at wholesale prices.

88, KING-STREET.—Every garment well shrunk, well made, and a perfect fit warranted.

88, KING-STREET.—Black Cloth Suits made to order, £4 4s; Tweed Suits, £2 15s.

GO to CREGO, 103, King-street, and buy Ladies' British and Continental Lasting Boots, 7s 11d & 8s 6d.

GO to CREGO, and buy Gent's Elastic Side Boots, at 7s 6d to 8s 6d. 103, King-street.

EVERYBODY goes to CREGO'S to buy good and cheap BOOTS. 103, King-street.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Just landed, the best and most gentlemanly BOOTS ever imported, specially ordered, and of unique make. BEN. COCKS, George-street, next Joint Stock Bank.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

ON SALE, Wire Nails, 2½d per lb.; Copper Rods; Bellows, 1s 3d per pair, all sizes. 2, Barrack-street.

QUANTITY IRON WATER TANKS for SALE. Apply E. E. Smith, Struth's Wharf.

PAPERHANGINGS.—By the case or bale, New Designs, from 3½d per roll. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest assortment in Sydney; 42 bales just landed ex Nineveh. 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, of the latest and most recherché designs, now on sale and daily expected. 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—A large shipment of new goods just landed ex Granite City. Royal Blue House.

PAPERHANGINGS, 400 drums Raw, Boiled, and Colza Oils, also Turpentine, in cases and drums, cheap.

PAPERHANGINGS, Gold Leaf, Varnishes, &c., Sheet Glass, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, to 60 x 40.

PAPERHANGINGS, Borderings, Centres, and every description of Decorations. Royal Blue House.

TO PAINTERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.—It having come to my knowledge that several of my country customers have suffered loss and inconvenience by the untradesmanlike trick of a person in George-street, in the same line of business as myself, PAINTING HIS HOUSE BLUE,—to prevent further deception, I beg to inform them and the public generally that the Royal Blue House is in Pitt-street, near King-street, where they can be supplied, wholesale and retail, with oil, colours, glass, &c., at a small advance on the English cost.
WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 BEST Lake Macquarie SHINGLES, just landed. Murphy's Wf. W. Phelps.

TO STUDMASTERS.
For SALE,
The famous imported thoroughbred Stallion MILLIONAIRE.
BYLONG, chesnut Stallion, by Sir Hercules, and
ROSE OF AUSTRALIA (stinted to Millionaire), one of the finest mares in the colony.
Apply to GEORGE KISS, Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ELEGANT TURN-OUT for SALE, the property of the late Thomas Gilchrist, Esq.—A pair of very handsome grey Horses, driving Phaeton, and Harness. The horses are those brought from Adelaide by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on his first visit; and the equipage altogether is one of the most handsome to be found in the colony. Apply at the Stables, Bligh-street.

HORSES and VEHICLES, bought and sold, or lent for hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

PAIR grey buggy COBS, first-class journey horses; can drive them 50 or 60 miles a day, £30. GIBSON.

HANDSOME well-bred bay saddle and side-saddle HORSE, good walker, and quiet, £20. GIBSON

PAIR bay buggy and carriage HORSES, 15½ hands high, good steppers, £25. GIBSON and CO.

HORSES, BUGGIES, &c., for SALE or HIRE, at NORFOLK'S Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, capital Buggy HORSE, 6 years, £12. NORFOLK'S Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, second-hand strong pair-horse Harness and new silver-mounted. Larter and Tucker.

FOR SALE, the handsome PONY, "Sultana," 13 hands. Tebbett's Boot Factory, Riley-st., Wool'oo.

FOR SALE, HORSE, DRAY, Harness, Saddle and Bridle, £10. Wright, Marian and Moon sts., Redfern.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART, Horse, and Harness. P. MAHONY, Grocer, Haymarket.

SPRING-CARTS, Spring-Carts of every description, on SALE. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

LARGE Cochin and Fancy FOWLS for SALE, cheap. W. BURCHMORE, 6, King-street.

ALLOTMENTS, 2 miles from the Post Office, 20s to 40s per foot. GORMAN and MILLER, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE and LAND, in Harrington-street.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the above-mentioned house and land, known as Captain Young's property, and situated nearly opposite the Police Station-house. The house is now out of repair and untenanted. Title guaranteed. Tenders will be received up to the 8th day June instant, addressed to M. GANNON, Cook's River.

BALMAIN.—Building ALLOTMENTS in Mullens and Reynolds streets, from 25s to 40s a foot. Terms of payment will be made to suit persons of limited means.
R. NOTT, 306, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.
The WOLLAH RUN, with five thousand two hundred fine-woolled Sheep.
This superior run is situated in the district of Bligh, and is watered by the Wollah Creek and the Goulburn River, and consists of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven acres of freehold, and twelve thousand acres of leasehold land.
With the run will be sold five thousand two hundred fine-woolled mixed sheep.
The improvements are of a very substantial character. On the head station there is a good cottage, 50-acre paddock, and fine yards, beside huts and yards on different parts of the run, making it altogether a fine property for investment, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.
Apply G. M. PITT, Post-office-chambers, Sydney.

VALUABLE CATTLE PROPERTY on the Warrego River for SALE, with 5700 Head of very superior CATTLE, comprising 452 square miles of first-class fattening country, nearly all available. Cattle from this station have been sent to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, from which it is about equi-distant, and have always brought top prices.
Full particulars on application to Mr. HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.
MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs, wethers, and calves
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Fat Wethers. Fat Lambs. Prime Calves.
MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat wethers and lambs (E. S. Fawcett's)
Prime fat lambs (J. Dines, Singleton)
Ditto ditto ditto (C. Lester's)
Prime fat calves (G. T. Loder's).

4 Horses, 'Bus, and Harness.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. Howard to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 3rd June, at 12 o'clock,
4 horses, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness; accustomed to work either singly or together
4-horse set harness, in good order
The omnibus "Imperial," and license to the end of the year.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.
Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Dennis to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock, 20 head broken and unbroken horses, young, and in good condition, and suited for all purposes.

To 'Bus and Cab Proprietors.
GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by Mr. Huff to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
The omnibus "PRIDE OF BONDI."
2 sets of pair-horse harness
Also, a useful single harness horse.

TALLOW
HIDES.
At Stores, Queen's-place, FRIDAY, at 2 p.m.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Stores, Queen's-place, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
Tallow
Hides, &c.

Homebush Yards.
SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from W. F. Cross, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 3rd instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
213 head of very prime weighty fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd of June, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd of June, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
102 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Brunker and Sparke to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 3rd, at 4 p.m.,
500 really prime fat sheep, in lots.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Prime fat calves, fat lambs, prime porkers (corn-fed), suckers, poultry, &c., &c.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793 George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp,
300 (three hundred) prime fat wedders, from C. Bessingthwaite, Esq., Boro
400 (four hundred) prime ewes and wedders, from N. Elder, Esq.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, J. Cooper, Esq., Collector
Fifteen (15) ditto ditto, Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest
Two hundred (200) prime corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Picton, Sutton Forest, &c., &c.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Weekly Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows (first-class), springers, dry cattle, &c.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, dead pigs, poultry, &c.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
At the Produce Stores, on FRIDAY,
Hides and tallow.
Terms, cash.

PRODUCE SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
122 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 4th June,
Hides
Tallow, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
And at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, 3rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
200 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, hair, colonial wine, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

COLONIAL WINE. COLONIAL WINE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity colonial wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
Terms, cash.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The whole of the surplus Wines and Beers from the Prince Alfred Ball will be sold by auction, at the Town Hall, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, consisting of
Champagne, 1st brands
Pale sherry, in wood
Claret
Bottled beer, &c., &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Wines and Beer.
Surplus from Prince Alfred Ball.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER will sell by order of his Worship the Mayor, at the rear of Town Hall, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at 12 o'clock,
12 cases champagne, Piper
5 ditto ditto, Crown, red brand
12 ditto ditto, V.D.
3 quarter-casks sherry
2 cases pale ale
3 ditto porter
1½ ditto French wines.
Terms, cash.

W. GRISDALE will sell by auction, at 67, King-street West, on THURSDAY, June 10th,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned at the Central Loan Office, 67, King-street West—

1867.
November—25th, protector ring, 4 studs, and Masonic ornament.

1868.
March—11th, gold geneva watch 71313 and chain.
May—22rd, silver geneva watch 74676.
June—6th, silver lever watch 3653.
July—13th, pair earrings; 18th, coat; 25th, Family Bible.
August—1st, marine glass, box, broken locket, eye-glass, stereoscope and 35 slides, portfolio, scent bottle, and book.
September—7th, silver verge watch 4310 and chain; 11th, 2 oil paintings; 19th, 5 pieces clothing; 24th, small diamond ring; 28th, 8 pieces clothing; 29th, trousers and vest.
October—19th, gold ring; 23rd, gold albert; 29th, gold ring; 31st, 11 pieces clothing.
November—2nd, 4 pieces clothing; 3rd, gold keeper, silver geneva watch 22136; 5th, 3 pieces clothing, opera glass; 6th, silver pair case watch 2318; 2 gold rings; 7th, silver geneva watch 43994; 10th, coat; 11th, pair earrings; 12th, medal, geneva watch 8480, guard, and pipe; 13th, diamond ring, silver geneva watch 1806 and guard; 14th, silver lever watch 2104 and guard, gold chain and locket, feather bed, 2 coats, shift, and shirt; 16th, trousers, and vest, 2 silver geneva watches, pair earrings and brooch; 17th, 2 silver verge watches 78; 20th, desk, pair shoes, and cribbage board; 21st, silver geneva watch 10149; 24th, gold albert; 26th, gold chain and key, 2 gold rings, gold geneva watch and chain; 27th, gold drop brooch, 4 rings, small pencil case, 2 sets studs, pin (piece chain attached), and drops; 30th, field glass, coat and trousers, silver geneva watch 27973, coat, vest, and trousers.
December—1st, 3 pieces clothing; 2nd, 2 gold brooches; 3rd, gold chain; 4th, silver lever watch 20518; 5th, coat; 7th, dress, trousers, and vest; 10th, petticoat; 11th, cruet, silver geneva watch 22815 and guard; 14th, trousers and vest, wedding ring and keeper; 15th, silk dress, 23 pieces clothing; 16th, gold bracelet, 2 gold rings; 17th, silver lever watch 14229, and gold albert; 18th, opera cloak, remnant kip, silver geneva watch 16769, and albert; 19th, 4 pieces clothing; 21st, dress and 3 remnants, coat, vest, and handkerchief; 22nd, 2 emu eggshells, silver butter knife, pair plated nutcrackers, gold pin and ring; 24th, silver lever watch 43987, gold geneva watch 5965, and two alberts, silver lever watch 62621, hair albert and two lockets, coat, vest, and trousers; 28th, gold chain; 31st, teapot and pair of vases, pair trousers, coat and trousers.

1869.
January—2nd, muff and pair cuffs, silver geneva watch 11603 and gold chain; 4th, quilt and shawl, 3 pieces clothing, 2 sheets, gold chain; 5th, gold ring and silver pencilcase, silver geneva watch 63480 and guard, gold guard, double-barrelled gun; 6th, gold pin; 7th, glazier's diamond; 9th, coat, vest, and trousers, silver lever watch 128; 11th, silver geneva watch 1902, silver lever watch 6595, silver verge watch 10006; 12th, gold ring; 13th, 3 blankets, shawl and remnant cloth; 14th, paletot, blanket, and 2 tablecloths, coffeepot and tablecloth, 3 silver tea-spoons, 3 dessert spoons, and gold brooch, pair decanters; 15th, 3 studs, silver lever watch 20020 and gold albert; 16th, sextant; 19th, wedding ring, keeper, and brooch; 20th, gold geneva watch 20755, gold albert; 21st, pair trousers; 25th, 6 shirts; 26th, dress and mosquito net; 27th, dress, book, and fan; 28th, 2 pair trousers, pair drawers, and gold locket; 30th, silk dresspiece.
February—2nd, silver geneva watch 216; 8th, sextant and epitome; 9th, gold brooch and pair earrings, coat; 10th, gold ring; 12th, gold lever watch 2174, and guard, 4 pieces clothing; 13th, coat and microscope, 4 pieces clothing, coat; 15th, coat and trousers, pair trousers; 16th, gold geneva watch 34246; 17th, silver lever watch 9941; 19th, gold albert, silver lever watch 45970; 22nd, pair boots; 23rd, silver lever watch 2788 and guard, gold chronometer watch 6102, silver lever watch 1633; 25th, bedstead, silk dress, and mantle; 26th, trousers and vest, silver lever watch and gold chain; 27th, 2 bracelets and ring.

FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock sharp.

On the Premises, between Glebe-street and Glebe Road, Glebe.

To Parties Building, Builders, Dealers, and others.

Building Materials, comprising Building Stone, Bricks, Flooring Boards, Crab Winch, Blocks and Falls, Ironwork, Nails, Cedar and other Doors, Sash Frames and Fittings, Ladders, large Door for entrance hall, with fittings complete, Sail Cloth Coverings, Scantlings, Carts, Drays, Gig Harness, and Sundries, in lots to suit purchasers, and without reserve.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. T. T. Smith to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Golden Fleece Hotel, King-street.

Surplus Household Furniture and Effects.

Valuable Oil Paintings and Proof Engravings.

Wines and Spirits, Empty Casks and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Moore (who has disposed of the lease of the above hotel), to sell by auction, on the premises of the Golden Fleece Hotel, King-street, THIS DAY, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
All the surplus household furniture and effects
Solid oak telescope dining table, 15 feet; handsome chimney glass
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Occasional tables, cane-seat chairs
Original painting, in oil, of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
Valuable oil paintings, by Gill, and other authors
Proof engravings, "Start for the Derby," and steeple chase cracks
Cabinet portraits of sporting characters of London
About 100 first-class sporting engravings, handsomely framed, and selected at great cost by the proprietor
Also surplus wines and spirits, empty casks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Sale by auction,
ex Scythia,
6 Hogsheads Minton's
WHITE AND GOLD CHINAWARE.

To Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the Consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Scythia,
6 hogsheads Minton's white and gold chinaware.
Terms at sale.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

On THURSDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
46 CRATES OF EARTHENWARE, CHINA, &c.,
ex Glengaber,
from
The CELEBRATED HOUSE OF W. B. POYNTON and CO.,
Under instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

To Earthenware and China Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
G in diamond,
1—1 crate granite plates
2-4—3 ditto, assorted
5—1 ditto plates
6-8—3 ditto, assorted
9—1 ditto washhand basins
10—1 ditto ditto
11—1 ditto chambers
12—1 ditto granite plates
13-15—3 ditto, assorted
16-17—2 ditto cups and saucers
18—1 ditto dishes
19-21—3 ditto plates
22—1 ditto toilet sets
23—1 ditto ewers and basins
24—1 ditto dinner sets
25—1 ditto assorted
26—1 ditto breakfast sets
27—1 ditto ditto
28—1 ditto dishes
30—1 ditto ditto
31—1 ditto plates
32—1 ditto ditto
33—1 ditto ditto
34—1 ditto ditto
35—1 ditto ewers and basins
36—1 ditto ditto
37—1 ditto assorted
38—1 ditto ditto
39—1 ditto dinner sets
40—1 ditto ditto
41—1 ditto, assorted
42—1 ditto superior dinner sets, colours and gold
43—1 ditto toilet sets, enamelled
44—1 ditto ditto, ditto
45—1 ditto ditto, gold edge
46—1 ditto dinner sets.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Ex Northampton.

24 Casks Cut Tumblers, assorted
9 ditto Moulded ditto, ditto
12 ditto Cut Wine Glasses.

To Storekeepers, China and Glass Warehousemen, Hotel Keepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Northampton,
45 packages very superior cut and moulded glassware.
Terms at sale.

JOULE'S STONE ALE,
40 Hogsheads.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, at the Market Wharf.
FRIDAY MORNING.

On account of the ship Glengaber.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex and on account of the ship Glengaber,
40 hogsheads Joule's stone ale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Sale by Auction
of
A CHOICE AND VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD
of
FURNITURE, BOOKS, GUNS, and other EFFECTS,
removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.
The Property of a Gentleman leaving for Europe.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Dealers, Booksellers, Gunsmiths, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior household of furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on Friday.
Particulars in future issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

On an early day.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
64 CASES IRON BEDSTEADS,
Ex Golden Sea.

To Furniture Warehousemen, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on an early day,
Ex Golden Sea,
N in diamond,
64 cases iron bedsteads.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
24 PACKAGES LAMPWARE,
Ex Scawfell, from New York,
consisting of
3-inch Bliss Grove Union Lamps, A burners
3½-inch ditto ditto, No. 3, ditto
4-inch ditto ditto, No. 2, ditto
8-inch ditto ditto, No. 1, ditto BB
9-inch ditto ditto, No. 0, ditto BB
4-inch B Globes, E. C.
Ditto ditto, E. B.
Ditto ditto, 408.
Also,
40 Packages Lamp Chimneys, E. A. B. D slip and flanged.

To Lamp Warehousemen, Ironmongers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, THIS DAY, 3th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Scawfell,
24 packages lampware
40 ditto chimneys.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, June 8th, 1869.

Marble Mantelpieces
Marble Mantelpieces.

Now landed and on view.

To Marble Masons, Contractors, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, June 8th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 superior Venetian marble mantelpieces.
Terms at sale.

5 Cases Gents' Hats.
Now landing ex Northampton.

To Hatters, Clothiers, and others.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
3rd and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the above days,
5 cases new and fashionable goods, comprising
Soft felts
Putneys
Brightons
Favourites
Dukes
Kossuth, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

5 Bales Flannels.
Just landed ex Earl Dalhousie.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
3rd and 4th instant, at 11 a.m., each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days,
A nice assortment of flannels, comprising
Real Welsh
Imitation ditto
Ditto Saxony
Electorals
Printed all-wool ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

GENTS' CLOTHING.
Moses, Levy, and Co.'s Manufacture.

Now landing, ex Walter Hood.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 3rd and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, as above, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A most desirable parcel of gents' clothing, selected expressly for this market, consisting of—
Gents' fine blue diagonal sacs
Ditto ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto ditto blue pilot reefers
Ditto ditto black cloth vests
Ditto ditto ditto doe trousers
Ditto ditto dark fancy ditto
Ditto Victoria crimean shirts
Blue serge shirts
Men's mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
S. men's ditto
Crimean shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

6 Cases Umbrellas.

Brown Silk, Paragon Frames
Coloured Alpacas
Ditto Gingham, &c.
In great variety.
THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
3rd and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
As above,
An invoice of superior goods, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Dress Stuffs, &c.

Just landed ex recent arrivals.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, 3rd, and
FRIDAY, 4th instant.

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY,
A very large and varied assortment of goods, consisting of
Rolled shirtings
Plain skirtings
Aberdeen winceys
Twilled wool shirtings
Striped and plain camlets
Black lustres
6-4 all-wool galas
Challe's and shepherd's checks
Stays
Ribbon velvets
Hosiery
Linen damasks
Forfars
French merinoes
Bleached huckabacks
4-4 linens
Ditto clouting
Loom huck towels
Horrockses' longcloths
White shirtings
Grey sheetings and shirtings
Blankets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Grey Sheetings and Domestics.

Ex Forfarshire, Gaggs, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 3rd and 4th June, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on the above days, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
The following goods, more or less damaged:—
JED in diamond,
7533—20 pieces 32-inch greys
10 ditto 36-inch ditto
7535— 6 ditto 72-inch greys.
PO&Co. in diamond,
3696— 1 bale greys.
Terms, cash.

Portemonnaies.

On FRIDAY, at 11.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,
1 case portemonnaies, bracelets, &c., just landed.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Preliminary Notice.

Several Large Shipments, now landing.

On TUESDAY next, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
Packages boots and shoes.
Without any reserve.
Particulars will appear in a future HERALD.

On account of the Shippers.

5 Cases Millers' Mo Trousers.

On FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 16 Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11,
1—126 pairs men's millers' mol trousers, F.F.
2—170 ditto ditto, ditto
3—104 ditto ditto, ditto
4—128 ditto ditto, ditto
5— 94 ditto ditto, ditto
12 ditto bedford ditto.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Bruckley Castle, Wallace, master, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

7717—1 Case, 54 Dozen, Hair, Boot, and Clothes Brushes
7797—1 Case, 199 ditto, Assorted Pipes
6992—1 Case, 100 Reams, Cream-laid Note Paper
7789—1 Case, 10 Sets, Plated Gig Harness
5½ Dozen Hair Brushes
7837—1 Case, 30 Dozen, Plate Dressers, 6 x 4
7838—1 Case, 30 ditto, ditto, 8 x 6
7839—1 Case, 30 ditto, ditto, 7 x 5
7840—1 Case, 36 ditto, Foot Balls
6523—1 Case, 200 Dozen, Chamois-skins, O to X
6522—1 Case, 24 ditto, Paste
6296—1 Case, 336 lbs., Violet Powder
7868—1 Case, 75 Dozen, Whitewash, Nail, Stock, and Bound Brushes
7534—1 Case, 96 ditto, Painted I.R. Balls, assorted
7535—1 Case, 48 ditto, ditto ditto.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Stationers Storekeepers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
14 cases, as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Cathaya, Paterson, master, from London.

Slightly damaged by sea water.

4616—1 Cask, containing 591 dozen Pocket Cutlery, assorted.

To Cutlers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
1 cask pocket cutlery, as above.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Earl Dalhousie, —— master, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water.

80—1 Case, containing 54 Nests Tin Drums and Sticks
12 ditto Tambourines
1½ dozen Hobby Horses
90—1 Case, containing 3½ dozen Barrows
5 dozen Mills
2½ dozen boxes Tools
1 gross Metal Tea Sets
1 ditto ditto Mugs
3 5-12 dozen Fur Animals.

To Dealers in Fancy Goods, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases, as above.
Terms, cash.

Tinplates, Holloware, Brushware, Cornsacks, Twine, &c.
G. C. Iron, Oils.
Now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of holloware, tinplates, cornsacks, brushware, twine, G. C. iron.
Particulars at Sale.
Terms, liberal.

SEED OATS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
120 bags prime oats.
Now landing.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Java Picked Coffee
Java White Table Rice.

A Small Shipment.
To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock,
203 bags Java white table rice. Also,
49 bags superior Java coffee.
Terms at sale.

Entire Cargo of the ship
Lydia, from Frederickstadt,
with one of the best selected shipments of
BALTIC TIMBER
ever offered to the Trade.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock sharp,
The entire cargo of the Lydia, consisting of red wood, planed, tongued and grooved,
2296 P. T. and G. boards, 8¼ x 1 1¼ inch
6451 ditto ditto, 8¼ x 1 ditto
4676 ditto ditto, 8¼ x ¾ ditto
1191 ditto ditto, 8¼ x ⅝ ditto
156 ditto ditto, 8¼ x ½ ditto
1884 ditto ditto, 6 x 1¼ ditto
2210 ditto ditto, 6 x ¾ ditto
1088 ditto ditto, 6 x ⅝ ditto
YELLOW—Planed, Tongued and Grooved.
2186 P. T. and G. boards, 6 x ⅞ inch
3517 ditto ditto, 6 x ¾ ditto
5902 ditto ditto, 6 x ⅝ ditto
RED WOOD—Planed, Tongued, Grooved, and Beaded.
1148 boards, 6 x ½ inch.
YELLOW—P. T. G. and B.
1527 pieces, 6 x ½ inch.
RED WOOD DEALS.
1053 deals, 9 x 3, up to 25 feet lengths.
YELLOW DEALS.
252 deals, 9 x 3, to 25 feet lengths
522 ditto, 6½ x 2½, ditto.
Also,
148 red wood battens,
and
15,000 laths.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE
of the shipments of
Good Ration, Mediums, and Fine Counter
TEAS,
Ex Amber Witch and Sidonie,
from Foo Choo.

Samples of which will be ready for liquoring on WEDNESDAY next.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the importer, Mr. Henry Moore, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock,
The following new congous, from Foo Choo, ex Amber Witch and Sidonie,

HM in diamond.	FC over HM in diamond over MT
†5—55 chests congou	†1—49 chests congou
8—52 ditto	3—71 ditto
11—59 ditto	5—61 ditto
12—25 ditto	7—49 ditto
18—65 ditto	8—60 ditto
19—87 ditto	9—49 ditto
20—32 ditto	10—143 ditto
21—62 ditto	13—125 ditto
22—56 ditto	14—87 ditto
25—1 chest	16—103 ditto
26—78 ditto	18—97 ditto
4—120 half-chests	4—100 half-chests
10—103 chests	11—186 ditto
14—71 ditto	12—85 ditto
15—115 ditto	15—107 ditto
16—131 ditto	17—111 ditto
23—78 ditto	20—169 boxes.
24—78 ditto	Ex Sidonie.
27—34 ditto	HM over S in heart.
28—151 ditto	§2—99 boxes congou
29—80 ditto	3—207 half-chests
30—102 ditto	4—117 ditto
31—89 ditto	6—80 boxes oolong
3—104 boxes	7—40 half-chests.
6—185 ditto	
9—251 ditto.	

Terms, liberal, at sale.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 4th June.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

DARLINGHURST.—Newly erected dwelling-house, Great Barcom-street, off the South Head Road, just beyond the Church of the Sacred Heart, occupied by Mr. E. Pryce.

NEWTOWN.—Shop and dwelling, known as Kent House, Newtown Road, opposite the Congregational Church, now occupied by Madame Bornstein.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.—"Deptford Cottage," a neat weatherboard dwelling, Cardwell-street, near Birch Grove Road.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—9 allotments, fronting the west side of this street; also 8 allotments in Esther-street; and 8 allotments in Charles-street.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—Lot 12 of the Hopewell Estate, 26 feet frontage to South Head Road, opposite the Paddington Toll-bar; also, 50 feet frontage, being lots 6 and 7 of same estate.

WAVERLEY.—Block of land, 156½ feet to Coogee Bay Road, extending to Vickery-street, close to the Church and Charing Cross Hotel.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

DARLINGHURST.

Newly-erected DWELLING-HOUSE, GREAT BARCOM-STREET, adjoining FRENCH'S-TERRACE, a few yards from the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, built of brick, with dressed stone front, and contains hall, 4 rooms, and kitchen, water laid on, &c.
The Land has 15 feet frontage, with a depth of 196 feet, extending to a wide lane at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Edward Pryce to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described freehold property, Great Barcom-street, Darlinghurst, off South Head Road, just past the church of the Sacred Heart.
Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.
SHOP and DWELLING, known as KENT HOUSE, Newtown Road, opposite the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, now occupied by Madame BORNSTEIN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, having the following frontages,—
20 FEET to the NEWTOWN ROAD,
60 FEET to SHORT-STREET,
with a depth of about 170 feet, being lots 6, 48, 49, and 50 of section 1 of Page's subdivision, upon which, and fronting the NEWTOWN ROAD, are erected these brick-built, well-finished business premises, with slated roof, formerly in the occupation of Mr. PRATT, containing shop, with double front, balcony, five rooms, kitchen and servant's room, with shed, large yard, garden, well of water, &c., at the rear.

This well-known property is in one of the best business positions in this populous suburb, fronting the main road, and only a short distance from the Railway Station.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

DEPTFORD COTTAGE,
WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
NEAT WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 Rooms, CARDWELL-STREET, near BIRCH GROVE ROAD, and within five minutes' walk of the DOCK STEAM FERRY WHARF.
The ALLOTMENT OF LAND upon which it is erected has 30 feet frontage to CARDWELL-STREET, with a depth of about 86 feet, and is partially laid out as a Flower Garden, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Ann Price to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described FREEHOLD COTTAGE, in CARDWELL-STREET, above the DOCK at WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

Plan at Rooms—Terms at sale.

WINGECARRIBEE ESTATE,
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,
near Sutton Forest.

At Charker's Hotel, Bowral,
SATURDAY, 5th June,
at 12 o'clock.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. N. OXLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Bowral, on SATURDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock,
The unsold portions of the celebrated
WINGECARRIBEE ESTATE,
adjoining the
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,
comprising about 3000 acres of GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND, subdivided into farms of from 50 acres upwards, a large number of which are more or less improved. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION after the sale will be given to the purchasers.

THE EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN LINE of Railway has opened country for AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES UNEQUALLED IN THE COLONY for RICH FERTILITY.

The temperature and climate, from the great elevation of the site, ensure to the husbandman (FREE FROM FLOODS, FREE FROM RUST, and other cereal epidemics) a CERTAIN CROP AND RETURN FOR HIS LABOUR; indeed no class of men in the colony has been so prosperous and contented (even with the disadvantages they have had until recently to encounter) than the small FREEHOLDERS IN THIS AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Till within these last few years little has been known of this locality, and its importance was no sooner discovered than a large emigration set in of TENANT FARMERS, principally from the Camden and Illawarra districts, and the whole of the eligible GOVERNMENT LAND for miles, extending from Jamberoo to Wingecarribee, was taken up by the selectors, who are now a numerous thriving community. Not AN ACRE of Government Land of any value can now be obtained in this favourite neighbourhood, and large premiums have even been offered to many who were fortunate in making early good selections.

THE WINGECARRIBEE ESTATE now offered for sale was an early grant, chosen by the late Mr. Surveyor-General Oxley. It is principally of volcanic formation, whinstone hills, with rich dark-red soil, full of natural springs. The estate is subdivided into farms of 30 to 100 ACRES EACH, but an opportunity will be given to purchasers to secure WHAT AREA THEY REQUIRE, with immediate possession. These farms SURROUND the RAILWAY STATION, which is of great importance for DAIRY or AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, as milk and produce can daily be forwarded to a good market, and the cultivator of the soil thus receive an adequate periodical return.

BOWRAL SUBURBAN SITES.
A portion of the estate close to the Station, and most beautifully situated, is laid out into lots of from 10 acres upwards, for the accommodation of city gentlemen and others desirous of securing rural sites over 2000 feet above the level of the sea, where
A PERFECT CHANGE OF AIR,
and A COOL BRACING TEMPERATURE can be enjoyed.
VILLAGE OF BOWRAL.
The few remaining unsold lots in this township.

PLANS OF THE SUBDIVISION can be inspected at the ROOMS, SYDNEY; or on application to Mr. POWELL, BERRIMA; Mr. CHARKER, BOWRAL; or at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, and HARP INN, WOLLONGONG.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY,
HUNTER AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS.

In one or more lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, during the month of June next,
All that valuable block of city land having the following frontages:—
192½ FEET TO HUNTER-STREET,
75 FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
and having a depth at one end of 147 feet; also all that piece of land about 60 feet square in Roberts-street, at the rear of the above and the residence and property of Dr. Roberts.
On portion of this land are the extensive range of offices and stores in Hunter-street, in the occupation of R. Kummerer, Esq., and the stone-built residence, No 33, Hunter-street, adjoining the mercantile premises of Messrs. Macdonald, Smith, and Co., and the Union Bank.

TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Want, Son, and Johnson, solicitors, Pitt-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
SOUTH HEAD ROAD, PADDINGTON.
COOGEE BAY ROAD, WAVERLEY.

Terms—One-third cash, residue in two or three years, at 7 per cent. per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following building sites:—
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
9 allotments of land, each having 20 feet frontage to Bourke-street, with a depth of 110 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, being lots 1 to 5 block D and 1 to 4 block A, of the late Mr. Whittell's Chesterville estate.
8 allotments, each 16 to 18 feet frontage to Esther-street, leading to Crown-street, being lots 1 to 8 block C, Chesterville.
8 allotments, each 16 to 18 feet frontage to Charles-street, being lots 1 to 8 block D, Chesterville.
HOPEWELL, PADDINGTON.
Lot 12 of this subdivision, having 26 feet frontage to the South Head Road, with a depth of 111 feet extending to a lane.
MADDEN'S, WAVERLEY.
Block of land, having a frontage of 156½ feet to the Coogee Bay Road, extending back to Vickery-street, close to the Roman Catholic Church, and the Charing Cross Hotel.

The whole of the above are choice sites in their several localities, and will be positively sold on liberal terms.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
For Positive Sale.
To close a Partnership.

The following choice Properties, viz.:—
LOT 1.—ILLALONG STATION, LACHLAN DISTRICT, situated 20 miles from YASS, with
8740 sheep, more or less,
and 100 Head of Cattle, more or less.
Also numerous substantial and complete improvements, chiefly erected on
540 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
and large paddock accommodation.

LOT 2.—BUCKINBAH STATION, situated in the Wellington District, 25 miles from Wellington,
together with 14,114 Sheep, more or less,
and 180 Head of very quiet Cattle, more or less,
and extensive first-class improvements.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. Paterson, Brothers (in consequence of a dissolution of partnership), to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral properties, full particulars of which can be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street, or by reference to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of each Saturday's issue.
Terms, liberal.

IMPERATIVE SALE.
By Order of the Committee of the
AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner piece of land, having the following frontages:—
105 FEET TO MACQUARIE-STREET,
154½ FEET TO BENT-STREET;
together with those extensive premises known as
THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY;

The Australian Library is a massively stone-built structure, in the Corinthian style of architecture, with imposing classic elevation.
The BASEMENT, which is of solid masonry, 3½ feet in thickness, is principally on a level with the street, and contains
Kitchen, 40 x 22½
A large apartment, 40 x 32½
Servant's hall, 40 x 18½
Dining-room, 21½ x 14½
Pantry, store, &c.
At the rear of this floor is a piece of land having about 50 feet frontage to Bent-street, on which is a detached room 18 x 15, and other outoffices.
The PRINCIPAL GROUND FLOOR, approached from Bent-street by a noble flight of steps, enters into a hall 43 x 10, the end of which is partitioned off, and forms a room 22 x 10½; on one side of the hall is the reading-room 27 x 15½, and on the other is the great public room, or Library—a magnificent apartment 78 x 40—having a spacious gallery on three sides.
This is without exception the most complete public hall in the city, spacious, lofty, well ventilated and lighted, and of handsome commanding appearance. Above the reading-room and hall are two bedrooms.

The whole of these premises are most substantially built, the walls being from 2 feet to upwards of 3 feet in thickness. They have been examined by several architects, and with the exception of a slight displacement of a portion of a heavy cornice on one side (which can be rebuilt at a very small expense) they are pronounced to be unequalled in strength, massiveness, or soundness by any other building in the city.
As the premises stand they are adapted for Government offices, or for any public institution. With some alterations and additions they could be converted into three first-class residences, or into one elegant spacious city mansion, the basement story appearing to have been planned as if specially for the conversion of the building at any time into one or more residences.
The position needs no comment, the site is one of the most valuable in the city, overlooking the Domain, Government House and Gardens, and the Harbour, commanding scenery not surpassed in the world for natural loveliness, beauty, and extent.

Plan of the land and building may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
In consequence of the removal of the proprietor to Queensland.

COLLINGWOOD HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from James Gillespie, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known beautifully-situated country family homestead,
COLLINGWOOD HOUSE and GROUNDS,
on the Great Southern Road, about one mile from the
LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

COLLINGWOOD HOUSE is most substantially built of stone and brick, the external walls being 18 inches thick. It is nearly surrounded by verandahs, and contains 8 large rooms, with detached kitchen, 24 x 17, storeroom, laundry, underground dairy, washhouse with copper. The outbuildings comprise double coach-house (stone built), man's room, with shed, stable with loft, pigstye, &c.
The whole of these premises are in good tenantable order, and well finished throughout. A NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY OF WATER is secured by tanks and a capacious underground reservoir, bricked and cemented.
The GROUNDS consist of about 30 acres of land, extending from the Great Southern Road to George's River, all securely enclosed and subdivided into garden, orchard, and grass paddocks.

This highly improved country seat is for absolute sale on the above date. It occupies a commanding, healthy position, and having been built by the proprietor as a permanent residence, no expense was spared in completing in good style, and in a most substantial manner. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and sufficiently extensive for a country residence.
Inspection of Collingwood is invited, as the auctioneers can with confidence recommend it to those who are desirous of securing a first-class residence, replete with every comfort in a beautiful rural district, close to a railway station, and surrounded by other extensive improved properties.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

One mile on the Liverpool Road.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Ray.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, by order of the Official Assignee, FRIDAY, 4th June,
10 horses, dray and harness, 2 ploughs
2 harrows, 2 rollers, and sundries.

Sale without reserve, and commences at 12 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 1st June, 1869.

WOOLLEY AND ANOTHER v. STEIN.

ON THURSDAY next, the 10th June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of the defendant, John Stein, Crown Ridge, District of Hartley, Storekeeper, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A quantity of household furniture, clocks, ornaments, glass and crockery ware, watercasks, and sundries.
Also, horse, saddle, and harness, and spring-cart.
Terms, cash.
JAMES CUTLER, Special Bailiff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1461873

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. M. MAYERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his departed Wife, SARAH; to move from her late residence, 165, George-street North, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS LANG are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife, REBECCA; the procession will move from his residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite the Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, 383, Sussex-street South, near Oddfellows' Hall; and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. LIFE ASSURANCE. ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.
Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Boulton Molineaux, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.
This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.
Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1856.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.
MARINE policies granted on hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, One Million; paid up, £250,000.
Net Premium Income for 1868, £319,500.
Rates only on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1863. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United capital .... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
Capital .. £120,000.
Paid-up .. £105,000.
This Bank allows Interest on DEPOSITS at the following rates, viz.,
4 per cent. per annum, if fixed for 4 months.
4½ per cent. ditto, ditto 6 ditto.
5 per cent. ditto, ditto 12 ditto.
SPECIAL RATES for Deposits lodged for shorter or longer periods.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Mr. HENRY TALBOT,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TRAGEDIAN,
having fully established himself as a First-class Artist in the good opinion of the public of Sydney, will appear
THIS EVENING, Thursday, as SHYLOCK.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 3,
will be presented Shakespere's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The Duke of Venice.................Mr. J. J. Welsh
Antonio—the Merchant of Venice.........Mr. Holloway
Bassanio—his friend...............Mr. H. N. Douglas
Gratiano.... } friends to Antonio and Bassanio { ......Mr. Hoskins
Salarino.... } { ....Mr. T. Leopold
Solanio .... } { ....Mr. G. Leopold
Lorenzo—in love with Jessica...........Mr. F. Younge
SHYLOCK—a JEW.........Mr. HENRY TALBOT
Tubal—a Jew, his friend.................Mr. Hasker
Launcelot Gobbo—a clown............Mr. W. Andrews
Old Gobbo......Father to Launcelot..Mr. Charles Young
Leonardo—servant to Bassanio.........Mr. Rainford
Balthazar...... } servants to Portia { ....Mr. Milner
Stephano ...... } { ...... Mr. Latham
Portia—a rich Heiress...............Miss Rosa Cooper
Nerissa—her waiting-maid..........Miss Kate Corcoran
Jessica—Daughter to Shylock.......Miss Eleanor Carey
Magnificos of Venice, Officers of the Court of Justice, Servants, and other attendants.
To conclude with the original Oriental Burlesque Extravaganza, called
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,
or THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, and THE PEARL!
Selim...........................Miss Kate Corcoran
Mirza (as originally played by him in London) ....
Mr. Charles Young.
PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND MONDAY.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY—MAN OF THE WORLD and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
SATURDAY—KING LEAR.
MONDAY—HAMLET.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office for any night in the week, from 11 till 3.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—GEORGE SIMMS'S BENEFIT, WEDNESDAY, June 9.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, REDFERN.
THIS DAY, 3rd, and FRIDAY, 4th June.
GRAND EXHIBITION of PANORAMIC SCENES by aid of OXYCALCIUM LIGHT, consisting of the following views, viz.,
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
Mount Etna — Views on the Rhine
English Scenery — Seville, Spain
Italian Scenery — Lake Lucerne
City of Newcastle — New Zealand
Photographs of Celebrated Paintings
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
with many comic and other views too numerous to mention.
Admission—Front seats, 2s; back, 1s; children, 6d; under 10 years, 3d.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.) Sole Proprietors and Managers, Mons. and Madame SOHIER. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly MONDAY next. German Band engaged. Elizabeth-street N.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.
The Annual BALL in aid of the funds of this institution will take place at the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY, the 6th July, under distinguished patronage.
J. M'NAB, } Joint
J. B. MAGNEY, } Hon. Secs.

NOTICE.
BANK AUCTION ROOMS,
George-street.
The above Rooms are opened for the SALE of Furniture, either by Public Auction or Private Sale.
Sales conducted at the Rooms and at private residences.
ADVANCES made on every description of property. Inventories taken, no extra charge.
Every facility will be given, and accounts rendered immediately after the sale.
The Rooms possess superior advantages and accommodation in displaying furniture, &c., intended for sale.
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
I have THIS DAY taken into PARTNERSHIP my sons, WILLIAM READING, and LEWIS STEFFANONI; the business will in future be carried on under the style of
READING, SON, and STEFFANONI.
ANN READING,
WILLIAM READING,
LEWIS STEFFANONI.
Witness—RICHARD G. READING.
May 22nd, 1869.
With reference to the above, Mr. L. Steffanoni desires it known that in future he will devote himself more exclusively than hitherto to the illumination and engrossing of testimonials, designing, &c.

READING, SON, and STEFFANONI, 92 and 94, Market-street East, Sydney.
Importers of Knitting Worsted, Fingering and Eyder Yarns, Shetland, Andalusian, and Berlin Wools.
All kinds of Patterns and Materials for Fancy Needlework, and
GLASS SHADES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Muslin traced and stamped for English embroidery. Patterns for braiding, &c., traced on all kinds of material.
FLAGS.
Volunteer Presentation, Regulation, and all other kinds of flags designed and made to order, in silk, gold and silver, embroidery, &c.
Monograms, and Initials designed and worked on any material.
ILLUMINATION.
Addresses, Testimonials, &c., ornamentally engrossed, illuminated, and emblazoned on Vellum, in Tesselated Masonic Scroll; Heraldic and all other kinds of Emblematical work in Gold, Colours, &c.
92 and 94, Market-street, Sydney.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TO THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES.—NOTICE, that for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following properties have been assessed, and that a rate of 1s in the £ upon the assessed value has been imposed by the Council of the Borough for the current municipal year.
EAST WARD.
One allotment, fronting Datchett-street, adjoining Mrs. Bailley's. Assessed value, £2 10s.
One allotment, fronting William-street, adjoining Captain Randle's property. Assessed value, £3 10s.
One allotment, fronting Nicholson-street, between Clifton-street and Waterview Bay. Assessed value, £100.
SOUTH WARD.
One allotment, fronting Stephen-street, adjoining Mr. Fay's. Assessed value, £5.
One allotment, fronting Mansfield-street, adjoining a portion of the Balmain Estate. Assessed value, £4 10s.
One allotment, fronting Darling Road, adjoining Mrs. Yarnton's property. Assessed value, £1.
One allotment, fronting Beattie-street, adjoining Mr. Dear's. Assessed value, £7.
One allotment, fronting Beattie-street, adjoining Mr. Waterman's property. Assessed value, £2 [illegible]
One allotment, fronting Beattie-street, adjoining Mr. W. N. Llewellen's land. Assessed value, £3.
One allotment, fronting Evans-street, adjoining Mr. Cavill's land. Assessed value, £9 10s.
One allotment, corner of Crescent and Burt streets. Assessed value, £12.
One allotment fronting Pashley-street, between Denham's and Pashley's properties. Assessed value, £1.
NORTH WARD.
One allotment, fronting Waterview-street, adjoining Mr. W. H. Sawyer's property. Assessed value, £12 10s.
Three allotments, fronting Campbell-street, adjoining Mr. John Alexander's land. Assessed value on each allotment, £7.
Two allotments, corner of Campbell-street and Curtis Road. Assessed value on each allotment, £7.
One allotment, fronting Ballast Point Road, adjoining Mr. Lemm's property. Assessed value, £20.
One allotment, fronting Ballast Point Road, adjoining Mr. Smith's land. Assessed value, £4.
One allotment, fronting Darling Road, adjoining a portion of the Balmain Estate. Assessed value, £5.
One allotment, fronting Darling Road, adjoining Mr. Elder's property. Assessed value, £6 10s.
One allotment, fronting Darling Road, adjoining the last named property. Assessed value, £5.
One allotment, fronting Therry-street, adjoining Mr. E. W. Cameron's land. Assessed value, £10 10s.
One allotment, corner of Cardwell-street and Birchgrove Road. Assessed value, £3.
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, June 3rd, 1869.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—DELECTABLE LOZENGES, composed of marshmallow, licorice, tolu, and other excellent demulcent and expectorant ingredients. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort to all.—Sudden changes of temperature, too liberal diet, and exposure are constantly producing diseases which would be altogether avoided by a few doses of these purifying pills, which act most kindly on stomach, liver, and bowels. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

BISULPHITE OF LIME.
MEDLOCK and BAILEY'S
PATENT MEAT PRESERVATIVE,
for
Keeping Butchers' Meat, &c., sweet, in Sultry or Damp Weather.
Invaluable for Family Use, or Country Stations,
For Immediate or Home Consumption, or on board ship.
Joints of Meat.—Steep in the solution one minute, or longer, and hang them up in a dry airy situation. Repeat the operation once or twice a week, or oftener, if the heat of the weather, or state of the meat, renders it desirable.
Poultry, Game, Fish, &c., should have the entrails removed before being steeped.
The undersigned have received by late arrivals, several hogsheads of the above, which they have now for SALE. Price, 5s 6d per gallon.
The solution is a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant, and will prevent contagion and spread of fever.
For further particulars, apply to
R. TOWNS and CO.,
Sole Agents for Medlock and Bailey.
Towns' Wharf, 20th April.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
for
COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's gunboat Netley,
"Wick, north-east coast of Scotland,
"September 7, 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship the EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties, and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore, I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million.
"Most respectfully yours,
"W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. Netley.
"To Mr. Powell."
THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale the United Kingdom and the colonies proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity with those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government stamp, affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine, and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

EX NORTHAMPTON.—New Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations, now landing.
F. E. SLOPER,
William-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most valuable and wonderful remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases known as Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
BEWARE OF PIRACY and IMITATIONS.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS for Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

COLDS and COUGHS.—The only remedy which affords immediate relief in cases of asthma, coughs, colds, &c., is the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. In most cases one bottle will effect a cure. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILL.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any chemist or medicine vendor throughout the Australian colonies.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Cured by using
CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES.
Send for Pamphlet, containing 100 certificates of Cures effected in the colonies.
Post free on application to
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Sole Agent, New South Wales,
432, George-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.
The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor, Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many, who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. "A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED." See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.
"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular supplies of this article from the manufacturers.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE.—The purest and most nutritious ever imported in the colony, packed in ½ and 1 lb. packets. Wholesale agents—
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street South.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
CORN FLOUR
IS
THE
BEST.

NEW CONGOUS ex METEOR.—Chests, halves, and boxes, in every quality; some very choice and excellent values.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to manufacture sheep-washing plant, on the latest and most approved principles, capable of washing from 500 to 3000 sheep per day.
Northmoor Co., and Gwynne's centrifugal pumps
Tangye, Brothers, and Wilson's patent special steam pumps
Cornish lift and force pumps
Donkey engines of all descriptions.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Engineers and General Machinists,
Waterview Bay, Balmain.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY of the very best make
Steam winches and American hoists
Norton's American tube wells, direct from the patentee
Hawthorn's steam hammers
Brown and Harfield's patent windlasses
Distilling apparatus.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Machinery, &c.,
Waterview Bay, Balmain.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for Engineers, Contractors, Builders, &c.
Wrought and cast iron girders
Gunmetal valves, cocks, steam and vacuum gauges, and every requisite for land or marine boilers and engines
Bar and plate iron, rivets, bolts, &c.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders, Smiths, &c.,
Waterview Bay, Balmain.

THE UNDERSIGNED are Importers and Manufacturers of—
Sugar mills, of the latest construction. Also,
Gadsden pans
Witzell pans
Defecating pans
Centrifugal machines, direct from the Patentees
And every requisite for a first-class sugar plant.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Engineers, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, &c.,
Waterview Bay, Balmain.

ON SALE, by the undersigned:—
Pair of 50 h.p. oscillating condensing paddle engines
Pair of 30 h.p. direct-acting condensing screw engines
Diagonal high-pressure engines, from 20 to 100 h.p.
Horizontal high-pressure engines, from 4 to 25 h.p.
Boilers, for marine and land engines of all descriptions, made to order; all plates used in making boilers machine-planed on the edges.
T. M'ARTHUR and CO.,
Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.
Waterview Bay, Balmain.

GOLAY'S PATENT DIAMOND MILLSTONE DRESSING MACHINE.
This valuable invention having been registered in the Australian colonies and New Zealand, the proprietors now offer it to the milling trade. As a labour-saving machine, it must indeed be of STILL GREATER IMPORTANCE in countries where skilled labour is not only always dear, but often quite unobtainable. The following advantages are claimed for GOLAY'S invention:—
1st. The pair of stones are dressed in three to five hours; thus the extra work of the stone is got for nine hours in every five or six days.
2nd. An unskilled workman can accomplish a greater amount of work, and that of a much superior character, to any that the most experienced stone-dresser can do with the pick.
3rd. The stone is kept perfectly true, and, by so little being taken off each time, will last much longer. The dressing is of great regularity, and can be made as deep and wide as may be found necessary, and, if desired, can be made to go into the old dressing.
4th. In its simple form it does the dressing and skinning, but with the aid of a supplementary tool-carriage, it will also accomplish the rodding of the stones.
5th. The expense of keeping up the machine, new diamonds, &c., is a trifle in comparison with the repairing of picks, &c.
6th. The cost of flour is estimated by various millers who have it in use at from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. less, as they obtain a larger quantity of fine flour and less offal. The drilling of the stones being so regular, the wheat, properly speaking, is more rolled out than ground; and the bran being taken off in a large flake, very thin, no portion is ground up with the flour; thus the improvement in the colour.
7th. Scarcely any expense is necessary in putting up the machine, it being so constructed that, with a pulley and an endless cord, it can be driven from any shaft near at hand. The machine is simply set on the stone, and resists the working by its own weight.
Applications for Licenses must be made to the Proprietor's Agents, BEILBY and SCOTT, Sydney.

CAUTION.—To MILLERS and others.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed agents for the proprietors of GOLAY'S PATENT DIAMOND MILLSTONE DRESSING MACHINE, hereby give notice, that anyone attempting to infringe by imitation or otherwise the rights under the Patent will be immediately proceeded against by actions at law.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

GOLAY'S MILLSTONE DRESSING MACHINE.—Several of these Machines, just landed ex Queen of the Colonies, from London, are now ready for delivery. Millers and others interested are informed that one will be at work on TUESDAY MORNING, 8th instant, and can be seen on application to the undersigned.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for Patentees.

LANDING ex Golden Sea, and Pak Wan, Hall's Blasting Powder, JF, HF, and Glass Powder. Single and double Tape Fuze.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

MUNTZ METAL, 16 to 24 oz.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

CORRUGATED Galvanised Iron, 26 gauge, Smith and M'Lean's. Morewood's Crystallised, 5 to 6 feet. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BOLT ROPE ex GLENGAVER, 50 coils, assorted, from 1½ to 5 inches.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, a Patent Mangle, Household Furniture, utensils. MARGARET CLARK, Norton-st., Glebe.

BACON, a lot of prime corn-fed, on SALE. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

EX BRUCKLAY CASTLE.—Just opened, 2 cases superior russia and morocco LEATHER GOODS, viz., ladies' and gentlemen's fitted travelling bags, ladies' carriage-bags, dressing-cases, writing-desks, gloves and handkerchief boxes; a splendid assortment of fitted reticules, necessaires, scent-boxes, portemonnaies, purses, cigar-cases, &c.
1 case billiard, pool, and pyramid balls of superior quality and every size; billiard cues of the celebrated makers, Burrough and Watts, full length; brushes, pockets, tips, wafers, &c.
MORDAN'S gold and silver mounted ivory pencil-cases, a splendid assortment, in miniature, and other new styles.
2 cases Jaques' croquet games, of every size and quality; and a very nice collection of silver-mounted and plain natural walking sticks.
JOHN HAGEN'S Fancy Emporium, 287, George-st.

A BARGAIN.—To be Disposed of, cheap, an OYSTER SALOON and FISH DEPOT; the best stand in Sydney. Apply to H. Anderson, 188, Pitt-street.

YOUNGER'S STOVE.—For SALE, one Younger's Stove. R. HARNETT, 324, George-street.

TAYLOR'S STOUT, just landed in first-class condition. WM. LONG, 540, George-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a full Cabinet Sewing MACHINE. Wallwork, Barber, and Co., 473, George-street.

COALS.—1 Cargo New Lambton. G. FRANCIS, 23, Circular Quay.

COALS, FUEL, and Produce, cheap, best quality, delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight Bevan's, in large or small quantities, for SALE, cheap. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., George-street.

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WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED known, EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE. B. Braun, 349, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL SHOP FIXTURES and FITTINGS—a bargain. No. 10, Market-street.

WANTED, to SELL LAND, 2 miles from Sydney, at 20s to 40s per foot. Gorman and Miller, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL a SPRING-CART, cheap. J. Ryan, opposite Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL strong Journey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, £4 lot. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

WANTED, to SELL Crosscut SAW BENCH, new; cost £30; £8. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL Hansom CAB (licensed), very cheap. E. Croker, corner of Bathurst and Pitt sts.

WANTED, to SELL a pair of LATHE HEADS and Rest, 6½ inches centre. Apply 59, Dowling-street.

WANTED, to SELL Locks, Bolts, Nails, Glue, Tools, Saws, Keys, cheap. Smith, 35, Park-street.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. WELSH'S Female PILLS remove all difficulties. 348, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, to buy LIBRARIES, large or small, for cash; highest price. J. B. North and Co., 278, Geo.-st.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture; highest price given. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-st.

WANTED, to purchase a weatherboard moveable COTTAGE, from two to four rooms. State terms, and where to be seen, V. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a good second-hand double-seated covered BUGGY; an American greatly preferred. Address, with lowest price, A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to exchange, an American-built HOODED-BUGGY, in first-class order, for a Light Mail Phaeton or Sociable. Apply, by letter, to H. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL, FURNITURE, by private sale, at auction prices, just received from an eight-roomed house, and quite new. J. B. North and Co., 278, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL first-class Pagnel, also serviceable Milk Cart, Spring-Carts and Vans, best quality, on hand; lowest prices in Sydney.
Douglass, 312, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED to SELL, at the BULL'S HEAD, Red, White, and Blue House, George-street, opposite the Central Police Court. Per bottle.

	s.	d.
Best French old cognac..	2	6
Associated brandy, pale and dark	3	6
Clouzeau's No. 6 old pale brandy	3	10
Martell's blue label brandy	4	0
Holland gin, key brand, quart	3	0
Superior old tom and whisky	3	0
Martell's pure old dark brandy ..	4	0
Superior sherry and port wine, quart	3	0
West India rum, quart ..	3	0
Allsopp's, Bass's, Pyramid, Tennent's pale ale	0	11
Pig brand, Guinness's stout	1	0
Barclay's, Blood's, Woolfe's, Byass's, Marzetti's stout	0	10
Hennessy's Battle-axe pale brandy	4	6
Albury wine ..	1	0

Martell's, Hennessy's brandy, dark and pale, on draught, and single pint sold at wholesale prices, with other articles in the trade, at low market rates. Country orders punctually attended to, in small or large quantities.
On SALE, also,
300 cases Blood's stout, bottled by Findlater, quarts at 8s 6d per dozen; pints at 6s per dozen
Extra size gin (Hollands), labelled and capsuled, 3s 3d per bottle, or 48s per case of 15 bottles.

ASHFIELD or BURWOOD.—Wanted, Music PUPILS. Terms, £1 10s. A. E., Post Office, Ashfield.

A GENTLEMAN requires BOARD, &c., a short distance from Sydney, in a family where there are no other lodgers. Address terms, to K., at 7, Hunter-street.

BRICKLAYERS wanted. Apply to W. Hill, back Craven Hotel, Pitt-street.

BOOKKEEPER or Accountant wants ENGAGEMENT. W. L. Bowen, 78, Pitt-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, by a Gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, near Darlinghurst. Address W. B., HERALD Office.

CITY and Suburban PROPERTIES wanted to rent or purchase. C. H. May, 109, Elizabeth-street.

CALIFORNIA.—Wanted, a GROOM to take charge of an entire horse to San Francisco; none need apply who have not been at sea with horses. Apply to G. A. Lloyd and Co., 362, George-street.

FOREIGN SEAMEN wanted. Apply at C. Bauer, 179, Lower George-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM wanted, 1 or 2 Gentlemen; central situation indispensable. R. B., HERALD.

GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; no washing. Apply 151, Castlereagh-street North.

LEGALLY qualified Medical Practitioner wanted for an important district. Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-street.

MANTLE HANDS.—Wanted APPRENTICES. Mrs. Durrant, Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

MEDICAL.—Required, a legally qualified Visiting ASSISTANT. Apply, by letter, to Dr. BOWKER, Newcastle.

REQUIRED, a GOVERNESS, who has been long accustomed to teaching children from five to fifteen years of age. A thorough knowledge of music and French indispensably necessary. Address Mrs. M'Cabe, Russell Vale, Wollongong.

SEWING-MACHINES—Singer's, Wilcox and Gibbs's. OWEN, Machinist, 280, George-street.

TO PARENTS.—The undersigned has an opening for a Youth as Apprentice. A. Torning, 160, Pitt-st.

TO TAILORS.—First-class COATHANDS Wanted. Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

TAILORS wanted, to work on the premises. 52, South Head Road.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two General Hands; also, 12 good TAILORESSES. Apply 406, Kent-street.

TINSMITHS.—Wanted, six first-class general Hands. W. Fey, Hunter-street.

TO COMMISSION TRAVELLERS.—Wanted, one (in commission) for Grocery business. A. L., HERALD.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS. H. Savage, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers Hands. Pierce and Carney, 68, King-street.

TO MANTLE-MAKERS.—Wanted, good Hands; also, IMPROVERS. John Halbert, Pitt-street.

TWO steady MEN wanted, for a vineyard on the Clarence River. Mr. Burchmore, No. 6, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class Trouser Hands. Cohen, Brothers, Monster Clothing Hall, 402 Geo.-st.

TUITION.—Wanted, for the country, a domesticated LADY, to teach five children sound English, &c. Salary £30 per annum, with comfortable home. References required. Address full particulars to B. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Junior ASSISTANT. D. Jones and Co.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Rose of Australia Hotel, George-street; apply between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, STRAP and HARNESS LEATHER, for cash. 13, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER, for the Western District. Apply to James Dunmer, fruiterer, William st.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to make herself useful. 6, Agnes-terrace, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Man COOK, Garden Labourer, Female Servants, Boys. J. C. Glue, agent, 152, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Machinist (Wilcox and Gibbs), at Gladesville. Miss Wells, Chisholm and Co., George-st.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE-GIRL, age 16. Apply Kent Cottage, Campbell-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a Farming YOUTH, for the Macleay River. Apply to W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a GIRL, 13 to 16, to mind a child. 114, Gloucester-street North.

WANTED, a Housemaid and Needlewoman, reference required; from 10 to 12, Mrs. Bradford, 42, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to horses. James M'Burney, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a strong tidy GIRL, with good references. Apply No. 1, Tudor-terrace, Crown-street.

WANTED, a GASFITTER. Apply at Sydney Foundry.

WANTED, Two BRICKLAYERS, at new buildings, Albert-street, off Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING, by the day or week. Address, for a week, H. H., 33, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, with good reference, as General SERVANT. Mrs. A. Torning 160, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH (about 14 years), to write a good hand. T. W. Eady, York-street.

WANTED, a Farming MAN, for the Macleay River, THIS DAY. T. M'Caffery, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, age about 14. St. Barnabas' School, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, before 9, at 75, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, active young Man, as WAITER, who understands his duties. Apply Glasgow Arms.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to drive a bread cart. Thomas Dingle, 206, William-street.

WANTED, a Spiral STAIRCASE, about 15 feet high. Address Staircase, Post Office.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply 127, Woolloomooloo-street, 2 doors from Palmer-street.

WAITING Engagement, respectable Servants, good references. Mrs. Craddock, 200, William-street.

WANTED, young GIRL, to attend to children, and make herself useful. Mr. Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; only 2 in family. Apply Mrs. Lewis Benjamin, 26, South Head Road.

WAITING Engagement, House and Parlour Maid, Nurses (Protestant). Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st.

WANTED, PASTRYCOOK. 81, South Head Road.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive horse and cart. Apply early, J. Stockbridge, Wallis-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a powerful ELECTRO-MAGNET and BATTERY. 275, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, respectable young PERSON (Protestant), accustomed to children. 546, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable young LAD, as Apprentice to the grocery. P. Mahony, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good House SERVANT. 572, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Frechill, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to wheelwrighting. Barrett and Baldick, St. Peter's, Cook's River.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. Apply M. D., 167, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. W. Allerton, 667, George-street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, second-hand good edition of SHAKESPEARE. Dolby's Shoe Warehouse, Haymarket.

WANTED immediately, thorough General SERVANTS; reference. Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Liverpool Arms, George and Argyle streets North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply before 9, 201, York-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, able to milk. Roseheath Cottage, Bourke-st., Baptist's gard.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress; good references. Address M., 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, competent House and Parlour Maid; also Nurse and Needlewoman (Protestant). Miss Fowler.

WANTED, good COOKS; also competent General SERVANTS. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a Singer's Family MACHINE. Owen, machinist. 280, George-street.

WANTED, immediately, 5000 SPOKES. R. J. Hardy, Lime-street Wharf.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply 28, Chippen-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good second-hand set of dogcart HARNESS. Apply P. Irwin, corner of Campbell and Crown streets, Surry Hills. Open for two days.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as Companion and Needlewoman to a lady travelling. Companion, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Barmaid, a young lady with some years' experience; good references. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, good BRICKLAYERS. Apply to D. Macquarie, on the Works, No. 5 Section, Great Northern Railway.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS; references required. Apply Mrs. E. Chisholm, Mount Eagle, near Tollbar, Newtown.

WANTED, by a married woman, a SITUATION as Housekeeper or General Servant, to sleep at home; good reference. Address A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY for a farm. Apply to Mr. Jeremiah Healey, 116, Sussex-street, 7 o'clock a.m., Thursday Morning.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Cook and Laundress, or General Servant. Good reference. M. S., Pierce, agent, 98, Market-street.

WANTED, a Lady, as COMPANION to a person of weak intellect; knowledge of music necessary. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, as General SERVANT, a middle-aged woman, with reference, and used to children; washing put out. 209, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, between now and next month, an efficient RESIDENT GOVERNESS, with or without accomplishments—a lady lately from England preferred. Mrs. Tait, Ashfield.

WOOL WASHING.—Wanted, a MAN, of good address, who is thoroughly competent to take the management of a wool-washing establishment in the interior. Apply to Mort and Co., Pitt-street.

WASHING.—Families' and Ships' Washing done at reasonable rates by the inmates of the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South. Apply to Mrs. WAIT, Matron.

WANTED, by Married Couple, without incumbrance, SITUATIONS—Man as Groom and Coachman, Wife as Cook, with good references. D. C., 386, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable married couple (English) a SITUATION in a gentleman's family—man, a first-class cook; wife—thorough laundress. Highest testimonials. Open for a week. N. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two young LADIES, to take part in an Amateur Theatrical Performance. No objection to professionals. Apply before 3 p.m., this day, to Mr. H. Driver, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two respectable Servants—one as COOK and LAUNDRESS, the other as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 168, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a small LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, with stones; also a small PRINTING PRESS, with type for a journal. Address, with price, &c., to R. S., 349, George-street.

WANTED, by a married Woman, a SITUATION as Wetnurse, who has lost her baby-milk, three days old. Address J. C. Glue, 164, Pitt-street. P.S.—open for a week.

A PRIVATE Family receives permanent BOARDERS, 2, Rialto-ter., Upper William-st. S., Darlinghurst.

A VACANCY for 2 gentlemen, separate rooms; also, a front room, unfurnished; terms mod. 226, Palmer-st.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, for two friends; Board optional. 8, Church-hill.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, use of kitchen, and private entrance. 173, Bathurst-street.

A GROUND FLOOR, with folding doors, to LET, suitable for professional gentleman. Fides, HERALD.

APARTMENTS vacant for families and gentlemen; terms moderate. Mrs. Weekes, 13, Jamison-street.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a gentleman; board. 90, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

A COMFORTABLE Home for 2 gentlemen. Bellevue House, Hunter and Macquarie sts.; terms mod.; bath.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for a gentleman, or lady and gentleman; private family. 104, Elizabeth-st. N.

A LARGE ROOM to LET for a temperance or any society. 501, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for one or two friends. 47, Hunter-street, near the Club Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill; terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen. Lincoln House, Cumberland-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—private. Mrs. Turner's, 149, Stanley-street.

BURWOOD.—Furnished COTTAGE to LET, close to the Station. Apply to H. Maughan.

BEST BUSINESS STAND IN SYDNEY.—To LET, that first-class SHOP, at the corner of George and King streets, opposite the City Bank, being portion of the King-street Colonnade, and situated in the most populous thoroughfare in Sydney. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS in house of widow lady, to respectable party; low terms. 247, Bourke-st.

CENTRAL first-floor front OFFICE to be LET. 318, George-street. Rent 10s.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, just vacated by F. Lassetter, Esq., at Kiribilli Point, to LET, containing dining and drawing rooms, each 27 x 21, with bedrooms to correspond; verandah 150 feet long by 12 feet wide, bath room, servants' rooms, coachhouse and stable, and every requisite for a gentleman's family. Extensive water frontage, and a view not surpassed in the colony. Apply to the gardener, on the premises; or to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant the 5th instant. 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, WILLOTTE, Villa Residence (new), between the property of E. Butler, Esq., and Como. Apply S. Herbert, grocer, Rushcutter's Bay.

ELFRED HOUSE and Grounds of 4 acres to LET, on favourable terms, situated on Glenmore Road, near Paddington. Full particulars on application to W. F. Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS; terms, moderate. 228, Cumberland-street.

GOULBURN.—To LET, the MILL-HOUSE HOTEL, situated between the two mills, and commanding the whole of the Braidwood, Manaroo, and Queanbeyan traffic, and within a short distance of the railway terminus. Possession can be had on the first of July. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Joseph Collins, Goulburn; or Mr. Albemarle Layard, Jamison-street, Sydney.

OFFICES to LET, ground floor, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street. Apply to W. P. Woolcott, Pitt-street.

OFFICES.—TO LET, the First and Second FLOORS over the Stores of the undersigned, suitable for merchants' or solicitors' offices, or for a company. Apply to Walter Renny, 170, Pitt-street.

SPACIOUS ROOM, to LET, for Friendly Societies, &c. central. Apply Davis, news agent, George-street.

TO LET, part of a SHOP; also, Apartments; together or separate. 18, Bridge street.

TO LET, SHOP, No. 726, George-street South, near Haymarket. Apply to Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, large yard; rent 8s. Apply Newtown Toll-bar.

TO LET, 226, Pitt-street. A business man will be advantageously treated with. Apply 228.

TO LET, HOUSE, Cleveland-street, 7 rooms, hall, balcony, with copper. Apply 800, George-street.

TO LET, first-class RESIDENCE, situate College-st., rent very low. Apply Wm. Long, 540, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Crown-street, Surry Hills, No. 424. Inquire at Mr. Woodward's, next door.

TO LET, in Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, 2 comfortable HOUSES of 7 rooms, bath, &c.

TO LET, furnished, 3 ROOMS. No. 146, Castlereagh-street North, 5 doors from the Victoria Club.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen, Derwent-street, Glebe. W. Elphinston, jun., builder.

TO LET, two ROOMS and kitchen, 95, Forbes-street; 8s per week.

TO BE LET, No. 12, South Head Road, near Hyde Park, 13 rooms, stable, coach-house, paved yard.

TWO large ROOMS, unfurnished, first floor, delightful view, Woollahra. Apply C. Bate and Co., 165, Pitt-st.

TO BE LET, No. 7, Burdekin-terrace, College-street, Hyde Park, 13 rooms. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO LET, a 5-roomed HOUSE in Kellett-street. Apply W. J. Harmer, tobacconist, William-street.

TO LET, a 8-roomed HOUSE in Bay-street. Apply W. Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, the SHOP, situated at the corner of George and King streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Menser. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO BE LET, on 1st July, the HOUSE, 169, Macquarie-street North, occupied by Dr. Bedford. Apply to Mr. Rae, Under-Secretary for Works.

TO LET, the UPPER PART of a House, in the most business part of George-street, suitable for a dentist or suite of offices. Apply for address to J. Davis, Kerosene Depot, 477, George-street.

TO LET, HARBOURNE COTTAGE, Missenden Road, Newtown, containing 7 rooms, large garden, and never-failing supply of water. Apply to Cooke and Robins, jewellers, 231, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the STORE, No. 56, Clarence-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Stutchbury, consisting of basement and upper floor, with accommodation for stabling. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the First and Second FLOOR of the Bible Hall, 100, Pitt-street. Apply to Charles May and Co., house agents, 109, Elizabeth-street; or to E. W. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

TO LET, 3 and 7, Thurlow-terrace, 6 and 5 rooms, bath-house, stables; grass and cultivation paddocks, as required; large yard, water laid on, &c. Apply W. Thurlow, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Jesmond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Wesleyan church, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; water laid on, taxes paid. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 p.m.; or to Mrs. Oakes, next door.

TO BE LET at One Tree Hill, a STORE, fitted with counter and fixtures, in which a very lucrative trade has been carried on during the last twelve months, in drapery, clothing, and boot business. Satisfactory reasons can be given by the present occupant for leaving. Apply W. Avery, One Tree Hotel, Mount Victoria.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliffe Road, at present in the occupation of M. C. Machardy, Esq., containing a handsome drawing-room 30 feet by 18 feet, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, dressroom, and bathroom; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stables, garden and large paddock. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the undermentioned PROPERTIES.—The AGRA BANK. Macquarie-place, with private entrance in Pitt-street, suited for merchant's warehouse and shipping offices.
OFFICE, in Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.
OFFICES, with or without strong room, over the Mercantile Bank, George-street.
HOUSE, in Belmore-terrace, Paddington, six rooms, kitchen, &c.
Apply to E. Vickery, 116, Pitt-street.

VACANCY for two Gentlemen; separate bedrooms. One guinea per week. 179, Bourke-st., op. St. Peter's.

WINSLOW, Darling Point, late residence of Mr. Wyld, to LET, or for SALE furnished. Apply to Messrs. Brown and Co., Spring-street.

WYNYARD-SQUARE.—OLD TOWN HALL HOTEL, by the Misses HORNER. APARTMENTS for Families and Single Gentlemen.

£1 A WEEK.—To LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, with large yard and sheds, and double gate side entrance: suitable for a 'busman, &c. Corner of Woolloomooloo and Forbes streets. J. Hackett, butcher, William-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
, All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 6s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

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